Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

TILDEN would like to have his heel on John Kelly's windpipe for about ten seconds.

THERE is a good prospect that the old scrimmage between Tilden and Tammany will be renewed shortly.

IF the different Presidential booms continue to fluctuate, the man on the fence will have to come down to take a rest.

SMITH has resolved that he will never run again for Governor, and the people have resolved that he never shall, either.

HENDRICKS, it is reported, has gone and purchased a pair of brass andirons. But it will take more brass than that to save him.

WASHBURNE is confident that Gen. Grant will be nominated for President. There are others who are just as confident that he won't be.

THE Fusionists wanted the court to whack them again so they might have an excuse for backing down. The court accommodated them.

THE Indian is getting to be very "tony" of late. It is reported that some of the breed are starving because they cannot do all their hunting on horseback.

THOSE Democrats who are arranging to crowd Tilden out of the arena will discover before long that the old man has drawn up a programme that reads differently.

TO-DAY'S proceedings at Harrisburg will develop whether the machine politicians or the rank and file shall rule the destinies of the Republican party in Pennsylvania.

THERE are about thirty-five Fusionists in the Republican Legislature in Maine, and still more will take their seats. When the Fusion Legislature gets ready to meet next August, it will be in an awful lean condition.

REPRESENTATIVE MORSE has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the appointment of a commissioner on our commercial relations with Canada. The Boston Commercial Exchange adopted resolutions endorsing the bill.

SAYS the *Tribune*: "The Fusionists are said to be very much 'depressed' by the decision of the Supreme Court. This is natural. A mosquito would be 'depressed,' for example, if a trip-hammer should settle down upon him suddenly."

MR HAYT is Indian Commissioner no longer, having received his walking papers from Secretary Schurz. According to the investigation of the matter it would have been as well for the Government had he been dismissed some time ago.

ANOTHER statement comes over the water to the effect that Germany contemplates making still greater additions to her armies, and increase her present peace force. This doesn't look as though Germany placed much confidence in Russia's assurances.

UNTIL the REPUBLICAN came out last week the *Watchman* hadn't heard that Dennis Kearney, the howling chimpanzee of the Pacific slope, was in this part of the country two years ago. But the gay Dennis was here, all the same, and if the editors of that sheet were asleep and didn't hear of it, it wasn't our fault. Some time, when we have more leisure, we'll tell the *Watchman* editors all about it, or if they insist upon knowing right away, the best we can do is to lend them some back numbers of the REPUBLICAN. If they take another such nap over there they'll wake up and find Blaine in the White House.

Shall the Unit Rule be Abolished?

There is a general discussion in the journals representing our party as to the propriety of abolishing the so-called unit rule regulating the voting of delegations to the State and National Conventions. It is under discussion just now with special reference to the next general convention of the party, and the course our convention at Harrisburg this week will take on the subject. The rule requires that the majority of a delegation shall control, and that the vote shall be cast entire.

At first glance this rule appears to be arbitrary and unjust, entirely disfranchising the minority which may represent constituencies which have as clear rights as the larger portion of the delegates. On the contrary, it is claimed that where a delegation is instructed beforehand to adopt the unit rule, it is very proper and efficacious as representing the wishes of the people who elect the delegates. We believe, however, that generally it is likely to be made an engine of arbitrary control and selfish distinction. It gives a party who desires to control a convention in a particular interest a better opportunity to carry out his plans. He has only to obtain influence over the majority of a delegation, instead of over the whole number, to use it entirely for his purposes. Then, as a majority of delegations will govern the action of the entire body, it can easily be seen that a candidate might be nominated by a number of men who would be a minority of the whole, and who might act in the interest of a candidate not at all acceptable to the people.

It seems that six Congressional districts of the State have already chosen their delegates to the National Convention, and with the independent action of these, it is by no means likely that the body at Harrisburg will attempt to interfere. Still, we do not think the unit rule should be adopted in any case, as it is non-Republican and can very easily be made an engine of tyrany or chicanery. Individual independence of action should never be hampered, except in extraordinary cases—as where the delegates are to be positively instructed beforehand. In such cases, the unit rule would apply as a matter of necessity, but it should be applied no farther than to the actual specific case regarding which the delegation is instructed. Beyond that the delegates should be left untrammeled, and if they are fit to represent their constituents at all, it is less likely they will act under the influence of selfish manipulators than in the other case.

THE New York *Tribune* says: Some of the Democratic newspapers that had too much decency to deny that the Fusionists' Legislature in Maine was a fraud, but not enough to admit that the Republican organization under the decision of the Supreme Court was legal and regular, find themselves now in the quandary of the darkey who "took to the woods." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* calls both Davis and Smith "strutting usurpers," says the Supreme Judiciary of Maine "is in a condition of moral rottenness which is disgraceful," and asserts that neither of the Legislatures is legitimately organized. This leaves things pretty much in the air. The Constitution of Maine has been knocked all to pieces by this Pillsbury crowd, and the State is running, like the broken-down toper, "on the by-laws." But it is hard to make people believe that "the wisdom of the fathers" left things at such loose ends that three or four scamps in office can upset a popular election, and by a trick or two with forms and technicalities paralyze all the functions of the Government. If they should reach that conclusion they would be very likely to pronounce "the wisdom of the fathers" unwisdom, and fall back upon their own common sense.

* SPRING election one week from next Tuesday.

Judges and Journalists in Lancaster.

There are some things among us that are not altogether as they should be, even where our institutions ought to be most perfect. We every day see evidences that while our laws and institutions are presumed to be based upon the most elevated and sound principles, yet they can be perverted to a shameful extent. Many of our contemporaries are commenting, with more or less ardor and feeling, upon the assumption of arbitrary power by Judge Patterson, of Lancaster, who has summoned the two editors of the *Intelligencer*, of that city, to answer for a contempt of court for an article published in their journal reflecting upon the action of the court in a certain instance. This was done on the ground that the editors were also members of the bar of Lancaster county, and as such amenable to the jurisdiction of the court for their action as editors. The judge caused a rule to be entered to strike these gentlemen from the list of attorneys. On the 30th ult., the return day for the rule, Rufus E. Shapley, Esq., of Philadelphia, appeared for the defendants, and presented an answer to the rule of court, and supported the same by an elaborate argument.

The answer of the defendants is to the effect that they cannot properly be summoned to respond as lawyers for their action as editors; that the alleged offence being committed out of court, and having no sort of connection with judicial proceedings, or the position of the editors in their capacity as officers of the court, cannot be construed into a contempt; that it was, in legal parlance, *coram non judice*.

If this proceeding by Judge Patterson is carried to the end, as it seems probable it will be, it will furnish another illustration of the danger of having too many irons in the fire; of being engaged in too many occupations at once. It will be unsafe for any man to undertake to edit a newspaper and practice law at the same time. If Messrs. Steinman and Hensel, the defendants in this case, were not members of the bar, they could only be punished for acts in their editorial capacity by indictment in the usual and regular way. This is what they claim should be done if they are guilty of any offence in the premises.

We cannot but believe that the action of Judge Patterson is utterly wrong and untenable, and will be found to be so in the end. If the Judge persists in his course, it is said that the case will be taken to the Supreme Court, in which event we shall have the benefit of a decision which will serve as settling the question for the future. We agree that there is too much power lodged in the hands of our judges, that may be used arbitrarily and unjustly, although we are happy to state that instances of serious oppression are not common. Still such do exist, and the temptation which the opportunity and the power give to an unjust or egotistical judge is too great to be always resisted while human nature continues to average as it does. And this remark applies to judicial power legally exercised; in the Lancaster case it is claimed that there exists no such right as the judge has assumed.

We believe there can be no doubt upon this subject, as to the law of the case, and there certainly is not as to the rights of the parties. Why editors who are also attorneys should be subject, on that account, to additional peril and injury, we do not understand. There are already sufficient opportunities for persecuting an editor, when one in power is so disposed. If there is any question as to the law governing this case, public opinion will demand an immediate remedying of the evil, for it has a well grounded impression that our law judges have altogether too much power already.

THE New York *Herald* is having a Conkling boom all by itself.

The Pocasset Tragedy.

The terrible murder perpetrated at Pocasset, a little fishing town in Massachusetts, last summer, has hardly been forgotten by our readers; but if it has, we will briefly recall the leading facts. A man by the name of Freeman, believing, or pretending to believe, that he was called upon by God in a dream to sacrifice his little daughter Edith, a child about five years old, in order to show to the world his faith, arose at midnight and after praying with his wife, told her his dream, and gained her consent to the performance of the act. She went back to bed, and he got a large knife and went to the room where the child lay, and plunged the knife through her heart. The child cried out, "Oh, papa," and died. The next day he sent word to the people of the church, of which he was a prominent member, to come to his house. They came, and the dead child was brought out before them, and a strange ceremony performed, and, strange to say, not one of this company of fifty or one hundred persons condemned this horrible sacrifice, and for a time it seemed that the fanatics might commit other acts upon other children of the same kind. At last Freeman and his wife were arrested, and both of them protested against being considered insane. The case has now come up for trial, and the attorneys for Freeman have entered the plea of insanity, although it is said that it was a long time before they could induce the murderer to make such a plea. The mad-doctors say that "his will is entirely under the influence of his delusion." We believe an insane man might readily enough come by such a fancy, through the study of various Biblical narratives in that spirit, and especially by the study of the story of Abraham, from which, of course, his act is copied, save that less adroit than his prototype, the poor Pocasset driveler had not wit enough to discover at the critical moment a vicarious animal of a lower order. Several histories, not unlike this, have exhibited how much harm can be done through the miscellaneous use of the Bible by fanatics too ignorant to know just where not to take its teachings literally.

For our part, we believe that a timely use of the gallows would be salutary in spreading a sound spirit of Biblical criticism on this very point, and that if Freeman were hanged there would not be any more Abrahams for a time at least. But would you hang a madman? Freeman is just nor'-nor'-west mad. He is sane enough to want to be a great man in his sect, and to know the way to that sort of greatness. His general intelligence, the doctors say, is unimpaired. If that is so, he knew the nature of his delusion, and should suffer the consequences. This fact we believe should be recognized and acted upon. The law is not for revenge, but to protect society. It kills a murderer not to be revenged upon him, but because he is dangerous to the safety of others; it therefore seeks to put him where he can do no further harm. A madman, with a disposition to do murder, is even more dangerous than a sane one, and they are often conscious that if they violate the law they will not be held accountable. Why should not human laws be as unerring as the laws of nature or God? If a madman violates the law of nature, the punishment follows just as certainly as though he were sane. Why should it not be so with the laws of man? We believe that if this was the course pursued there would be fewer murders by crazy people. If a man is dangerous to society, why not kill him and have him out of the way? The fact that he is mad does not make him any the less dangerous, and more than that it opens the door for many a hardened criminal to escape. We believe the only question that should be asked is, Did this man commit murder? and if it is proven that he did beyond a doubt, then execute the law upon him, whether he is mad, or drunk or devilish. Society needs to be protected from being preyed upon by such beings, and should be. In other words, in this business we would "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Curtin-Yocum Contest.

For more than a week the people of this Congressional district have been expecting to hear that Congress had ordered a new election, to come off at the same time as the February election; but the time is past, and no election is ordered. Last week the *Centre Democrat*, the Curtin organ of this place, delayed its publication for a whole day, confidently expecting to hear just this long expected piece of news. But no such news came. Mr. Curtin's counsel and friends urged upon the committee that the question should be referred back to the people, and it seems to have been accepted by many that what they wanted would be granted. But the committee do not seem to be disposed to hurry at all in the matter. The sub-committee who had this matter in charge made a majority and a minority report to the general committee. The majority reported in favor of referring the matter back to the people of the district; the minority reported in favor of seating Yocum. Mr. Springer, the chairman, said they wanted the case disposed of at once, so that the new election could be held in February at the same time as the regular spring elections; but the Republican and Greenback portion of the committee urged that the question should be deferred until the following Tuesday (yesterday) in order that they might have time to examine the testimony. This delay, if granted, would make an election at the time of our regular spring election impossible. Notwithstanding this, however, the matter was postponed.

This was a decided defeat for Curtin, and it is now thought by many that he will never succeed in this contest. Whether the question will be submitted to the House on Tuesday we consider now quite doubtful. The refusal of the committee to act at once shows a disposition to procrastinate, and the action of the *Democrat* of last week, in waiting for news which never came, is pretty good evidence that Curtin has suffered a defeat.

Maine.

Since our last issue the dual government of Maine has come to an end. The Fusion Legislature, after the answer by the Supreme Court to the questions submitted by them—which answer will be found on page six of the REPUBLICAN—adjourned to meet in Augusta, or by the call of Major Smith, and the majority of the members took their seats in the legal Legislature on the hill. This adjournment is intended to be final, and is so regarded by the Fusionists themselves. Major Smith, their so-called Governor, has gone home to play governor no more, and even their pugnacious Secretary of State, P. A. Sawyer, has at last yielded, and delivered up the State property, including the great seal of the State, to the Republican official, as the following dispatch will show:

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 1.—P. A. Sawyer, Fusion Secretary of State, has yielded, and under protest given up all the State property in his possession. Yesterday afternoon Sawyer delivered to the Republican Secretary of State the State seal, returns of votes for Governor, county officers, Senators and Representatives, Council records, and all reports of the Executive Council of 1879 relating to the election returns. Sawyer was unable to find the key of the safe.

He says he received legal advice to hold out in his position, but as he was satisfied the sheriff had a warrant for his arrest, he did not choose to make a martyr of himself, and has therefore given up his claim to to the office.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

Jan. 29, 1880.

Yesterday in the Senate was devoted to eulogies upon the late Senator Chandler, and the occasion was more than usually interesting. The galleries were crowded with spectators. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, made the first and longest speech, reviewing Mr. Chandler's long public career in a most interesting manner. Then followed Senators Anthony, Bayard, Hamlin, Blaine, Morrill, Blair, and several others. Mr. Blaine's was perhaps the best of all, as it contained briefly a sketch of Mr. Chandler's wide personal and political connections, and a most truthful representation of his character and influence.

Speaking of Senator Blaine reminds me that he has been almost overwhelmed with congratulations upon his grand success in Maine, and also upon the public demonstrations in his favor in Pennsylvania during the election of delegates to the State Convention, which is to shape that State's influence in the Chicago Convention. While the contest there seems to be entirely good-natured, it is very exciting viewed from this distance, and Mr. Blaine's friends claim that he will have a large majority of the 29 delegates to which that State will be entitled.

There seems to be no foundation for the report that General Grant's Philadelphia friends are authorized to withdraw his name from the contest for President, as some of the despatches have had it lately. Senator Cameron says that he is still in favor of him, notwithstanding his reverse in the Keystone State.

Colonel Keogh, Secretary of the National Committee says that headquarters will be established in New York in a few weeks. Active work for the coming campaign will then be begun in connection with the Congressional Committee, whose headquarters will remain in this city. The Republicans are alive to the importance of early and active work to overcome the intrigues, frauds, and violent methods of the Democrats.

The Democratic effort to unseat Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, will fail ignominiously. There is no foundation for the charges of bribery, and the whole thing is born of malice and a desire for blackmail. It is simply justice to say that Senator Ingalls is as faithful and honest a man as sits in the United States Senate.

PHIL.

AFTER the Harrisburg Convention shall have been disposed of, the next step for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to take will be to nominate and elect a Legislature that will choose the Hon. G. A. Grow United States Senator. We want a Senator that can tell the people what he knows.

THERE are about five hundred Democrats in Centre county who want to be appointed census takers, and yet the Democratic politicians say their party is not hungry for office.

COFFEE-POT WALLACE has, in his own estimation, accomplished a grand achievement in having four out of ten census supervisors appointed in Pensnylvania.

AND now it is reported that General Cadena is about to try the Maine plan and elect himself President of Mexico. He is probably in cahoot with Smith.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The January number of this invaluable publication, issued by The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay St., New York, is before us, and is replete with interesting historical and political matter. The leading article in the present number, "The Lords of Andres," is from the pen of Edward A. Freeman, the historian, and will be found very interisting to the reader of mediæval history. "Glimpses of New Gold and Silver Mines," and "Modern Greece," the latter by Dr. Sandwith, are able and interesting papers. "Early Nonconformist Psalmody," "Mr. Gladstone and the Nation," "Contemporary Literature," and other articles, are of equal interest to the genial reader.

The publications reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Poetry.

THE HYLAS.

In the crimson sunsets of the spring,
  Children, have you heard the hylas pipe,
Ere with robin's note the meadows ring,
  Ere the silver willow buds are ripe?

Long before the swallows dare appear,
  When the April weather frees the brooks,
Sweet and high a liquid note you hear,
  Sounding clear at eve from wooden nooks.

'Tis the hylas. "What are hylas, pray?"
  Do you ask me, little children sweet?
They are tree-toads, brown and green and gray,
  Small and slender, dusky, light and fleet.

All the winter long they hide and sleep
  In the dark earth's bosom, safe and fast,
When the sunshine finds them, up they leap,
  Glad to feel that spring has come at last.

Glad and graceful, up the trees they climb,
  Pour their cheerful music on the air,
Crying, "Here's an end of snow and rime!
  Beauty is beginning everywhere!"

Listen, children, for so sweet a cry,
  Listen till you hear the hylas sing,
Ere the first star glitters in the sky,
  In the crimson sunsets of the spring.

AN AMERICAN SKETCH.

BY NELLIE G. CONE.

His heart is all of English oak,
  His trowsers all the English kersey,
He always rows the English stroke—
  And yet he came from North New Jersey.

He docks his horses' flowing tails,
  He drives an English cart, with Buttons;
His beard is like the Prince of Wales',
  His eye-glass like the Earl of Mutton's.

His satin scarf is Oxford blue,
  And cut-away his English coat is,
And when he speaks, oh, English too.
  The difficulty in his throat is.

He calls his cousins' dresses "frocks,"
  And rides upon an English nag
To hounds—although the English fox
  Is started from a pudding-bag.

J. Edmonds-Jones he writes his name;
  And yet, if you'll believe me, sirs, he
Was known as "Jim" Jones when he came
  Some years ago, from North New Jersey.

—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Our Story Teller.

An Impudent Puppy.

"Where is Kitty?" inquired Mrs. Carrington, entering the room where her two eldest daughters were employed, the one in reading, the other with a bit of fancy-work.

"I really don't know, mamma," answered Dora, looking up from her work. "I have had scarcely a glimpse of Kitty since we came to the country. She appears to have taken to an *al fresco* life, and is never in the house except at night."

"I saw her about two hours ago, on her way to the orchard," remarked Cornelia. "She said she was going to feed the pigs and would afterward take a lesson in milking."

"I wish I could find her," resumed Mrs. Carrington. "I am certain that either Judge Bolton or his son will call this afternoon, and it is proper that Kitty should be present. She did not appear on their former visits."

"She will shock the judge by her hoydenish manners; and as to his son, I hardly think he will particularly admire her. He doesn't fancy female society, I've heard, and prefers his dogs and horses. And wasn't he a little wild at college, mamma?"

"A little too fond of what is called fun—nothing more that I have ever heard. He is a clever young man, will be wealthy, and is, next to his father, the best match in the neighborhood—though, as you say, he don't appear to care particularly for ladies' society. I fancied he looked rather bored while talking to that stately Miss Abbott, clever and handsome as she is. And then he must know that all the girls are trying to secure him, which naturally makes him shy of them."

These remarks were clearly intended as hints to her daughters; for Mrs. Carrington was a genuine match-maker, and had already married off two daughters advantageously. Finding that the remaining elder-daughters had failed to make the desired impression on either Judge or his son, she had bethought herself of producing Kitty hitherto, as the youngest and prettiest, carefully kept in the background.

Kitty, having filled a basket with apples for the pigs, strolled around the orchard, admiring the trees and the fruit, and climbed a low peach tree, in order to gather one specially fine peach for her father. In this position her eye was caught by a low line of green willows, bordering the sloping meadows beyond the orchard.

"It looks as though a stream were there", she thought; "and I do so love water, I dare say it is lovely under these willows. Come, Rolla," calling to a little half-grown terrier, "you and I will go on an exploring expedition together."

Rolla, after some coaxing, rather sulkily obeyed. He was an ugly, little, crooked-leg, hairy muzzled pup, which Kitty had on her arrival at the farm begged of the farmer for a pet. Yet Rolla, despite all the petting did not take to his pretty young mistress, but persisted in evincing a decided preference for the barn and kitchen, and low life in general.

Kitty was not disappointed in her expectation. She found a clear, shallow stream, which ran rippling and murmuring pleasantly beneath the willows, between thickets of wildrose and blossoming elder. She seated herself on the grassy bank, and took off first her hat, and then her shoes and stockings, and allowed the cool ripples to dance about her white feet. Then she became interested in watching some insect-life on the surface of the water, and when satisfied with this, resumed her shoes and stockings, and lay back on the cool turf, dreamily repeating snatches of poetry. A stray sunbeam glinted on her rippling brown hair, and the eyes that looked up through the waving foliage were as deeply blue and clear as the summer sky overhead. Pity that there was no stray artist to gaze upon the picture.

Suddenly, Kitty awoke to the fact that Rolla had disappeared. He had been smelling about the bushes and had now stolen off on the track of some scent, perceptible only to his own keen olfactories.

Kitty lifted up her voice, and called in her sweet, clear, girlish tones:

"Rolla, Rolla!"

In answer, there was presently a rustling amid the elder bushes, and forth stepped, not the culprit Rolla, but a very handsome young man, equipped with a gun and bird-bag.

Kitty sprang up. Each stared for an instant at each other; then the gentleman, gracefully lifting his cap, said:

"May I inquire, miss, what you want with me?"

"Want with you?" repeated she, in surprise.

"Yes; I was crossing the field yonder, when I heard you call me," he replied, with a slightly demure expression about his mouth and eyes.

"I called you!" said Kitty, indignantly.

"Yes, you called *Rolla*, very distinctly and earnestly," replied he, biting the corner of his mustache, "and I, of course, obeyed the summons, and am at your service. My name is Roland, or Rolla, as I am familiarly called."

Kitty surveyed him from head to foot.

"Oh," said she, coolly, "it was a mistake on your part. It was not you but the other puppy I was calling. *His* name is also Rolla."

"Indeed! where is he?" inquired the gentleman, looking around with a great expression of interest.

"He's run away from me."

"I wonder at him. In fact I really don't see how he could have done it," said he, looking at Kitty, and slowly stroking his moustache.

She drew herself up with a great assumption of dignity.

"If you will try, sir, you will find how it can be done," said she, loftily.

"And if I don't want to try?"

"Then the other puppy must make you. Here he is, just in time. Here, Rolla, good dog! *hi*, at him, sir!"

And Kitty clapped her white hands together, and tried to whistle, as she had seen her papa do, to the great amusement of the gentleman.

But instead of gallantly rushing to the attack, at command of his mistress, Rolla frisked up to the stranger with extravagant demonstrations of delight.

"Oh, he knows you!" said Kitty, contemptuously, "and so you didn't run."

"Yes. Rolla knows his friends. In fact, he's my namesake—an honor conferred upon me by the admiring partiality of Farmer Hawes."

"He belongs to me, now, and I mean to change his name," said Kitty, positively.

"Pray, don't! You have no idea of how musically it sounded across the field. I fancied some wood nymph—or dryad—was calling to me. Belongs to you now, does he? Happy dog!" And he stooped and patted Rolla's head.

Kitty turned sharply.

"Are you going away, sir, or shall I?" she demanded.

"Oh, I would not for the world incommode you! And I beg you to remember that I came only because I fancied you were calling me, having probably seen me passing. I saw you from the bank above. Pray excuse the mistake, and allow me to wish you a good-evening!"

And, with a courteous bow, he disappeared among the bushes.

Kitty stood looking indignantly after him until he disappeared.

"The impudent puppy!" she murmured. "I never heard of such assurance!"

And then a slow smile rippled over her face, which she remorselessly checked by biting the corner of her red under lip.

"Come, Rolla," she called, in a subdued voice—"Come, sir, and go home; and see how you get me into scrapes again.

She climbed the bank into the meadow, the dog following with a subdued and culprit-like mein. But suddenly he gave a short, sharp bark, and at the same moment another sound smote upon Kitty's ear. It was a low, hoarse, sobbing murmur, which seemed to swell into an angry roar.

"If I were in Africa I should fancy that a lion's roar!" thought Kitty, curiously looking around.

In an instant her cheeks became deadly pale, and she stood breathless and transfixed, as a huge animal, with lowered head and eyes gleaming through shaggy forelocks, emerged from a thicket at some distance, and came slowly toward her, tearing up the earth with hoofs and horns.

Rolla, after a burst of obstreperous barking, turned, and ignominiously fled.

Kitty strove in vain to follow his example. Her limbs felt paralyzed, and she turned faint and sick.

The bull came slowly onward, now lowering his head, then uplifting it, and staring, fiercely and threateningly at the figure in the centre of the field.

Suddenly a voice shouted:

"Don't be afraid! Throw away your red shawl! Now run—run to the nearest fence—while I keep him off!'

The assurance of help at hand inspired her. She tore off the light scarlet zephyr shawl which had attracted the attention of the bull, and ran as fast as her trembling limbs would carry her.

How she got over the high fence she never knew. Indeed she knew nothing distinctly until the gentleman whom she had characterized as "an imputent puppy," lightly leaping the fence, threw himself, rather breathless and heated, on the grass near where she had sunk the moment she had found herself in safety.

"Oh," said Kitty, half sobbing, "I am so glad you came! That awful creature would have killed me!"

"I fortunately heard his bellowing, and remembering you, came just in time to keep him off."

"Weren't you afraid?"

"Oh, no! I used, when a boy, to bait these animals for my own amusement. But you see I can be of more use to you than the other puppy. Where is he?"

"Gone. Deserted me in my hour of need," she replied, smiling faintly as she dried her tears. "But I've had enough of him. I'll give him away, and get a better and bigger dog to accompany me on my walks, if they are to be as dangerous as this one."

"Am I big enough?" inquired the gentleman. "I'll take the very best care of you."

"Oh, I don't know you yet, you see! I will ask papa," she answered, demurely.

"Certainly—by all means ask papa!" said he, eagerly.

Kitty blushed with a strong inclination to smile, which she repressed, as beneath her dignity.

"I'm going home now," she said, rising.

"Won't you permit me to see you safe? There may be more wild cattle about, to say nothing of snakes and owls."

"Well, I think you may come, though we are near home now. I can see papa, sitting on the piazza, reading; and there, in the orchard, is my basket of apples, which I gathered for the pigs. If you won't mind, I'll feed them now, and carry the basket back to Mrs. Hawes."

"I shall enjoy it of all things," he asserted.

Lifting the basket, he carried it for her to the sty where she amused herself with tossing the fruit, one by one, to the eager, pushing crowd within.

"So you take an interest in those poetic animals?" remarked her companion, as he stood curiously looking on.

"I feel sorry for them—they are so ugly and dirty. Nature seems to have treated them unjustly, poor things, in making them so inferior to other animals. But then, the little ones, with their pink noses and funny eyes, do look so chubby and innocent."

She tossed some apples to the "little ones" and looked thoughtful.

"They remind me of a picture which I saw lately—Circe, surrounded by a herd of swine, into which she had transformed her admirers. And you would never have imagined how much expression there was in the way that they wriggled and groveled at her feet."

"I see that picture now, at least something like it," the gentleman remarked, looking from Kitty to the pigs.

And again Kitty repeated to herself, "What an imputent puppy!" as she dropped more apples into the sty.

And this was the spectacle that greeted the horrified gaze of Mrs. Carrington as she stepped on the piazza where her husband was reading, and looking across the lawn to the orchard. The tea-table was ready, and she was expecting Kitty.

"Mercy on me!" she gasped. Why, Mr. Carrington, only look! There is actually Kitty with Judge Bolton's son, *feeding the pigs!*"

Mr. Carrington chuckled.

"Well, my dear, I don't see the harm of it, if they like it. Though where she could have picked him up I can't imagine."

Meanwhile Kitty and her companion leisurely crossed the orchard and the lawn.

"Now I'll introduce you to papa," she said. "Only I don't know your last name."

"Oh, perhaps he knows it and will introduce me to you. Meantime call me anything you like."

So Kitty walked straight up to her father, and putting her hand on his shoulder, said:

"Papa, I've had an awful fright. I was chased by a raging mad bull, and my puppy, Rolla, ran away from me, and another, with the very same name, saved me, so I've brought him home with me," nodding in an introductory manner toward the guest.

"Eh?" said papa, looking up, and catching the expression of the two faces before him, he fell into the humor, so he rose, and said, with a wave of his hand toward the waiting tea-table: "Very well, my dear. We'll feed him!"

So Mr. Roland Bolton sat down to the table with the family, and with an utter absence of that unpleasant constraint which Mrs. Carrington remarked in his intercourse with Miss Abbott; and, despite her vexation at Kitty, the meal passed off most agreeably.

Of course this was not Mr. Bolton's last visit to the Carringtons—of course there where frequent subsequent calls, with walkes and rides, in all of which he fulfilled his promise to take the very best care of Kitty; and when, at length, he asked the privilege of taking care of her through life, she did not say him nay.

Lately, when Mr. Bolton was boasting that his wife had accepted him on their very first interview, by referring him to papa, Kitty looked around, and said:

"You were an imputent puppy that day, Rolla, and you are still."

"My dear children," said a Sunday-school teacher, "the greatest of our heroes, the noblest men, the highest scholars could never tell a lie. Now could any of you tell one?" and the answer "you bet," from a tow-headed youth on the front seat nearly knocked her spectacles off.

The courts have decided that a creditor must not dun a man on a postal card. Now let it be declared a penitentiary offence to send a man a tailor bill, and the civilizing and enlightening influence of the courts will be more clearly shown.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

There is possibly no link in the great railway chain, stretching across the American Continent, from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific slope, that forms so material a part of that great continental railroad and is of such importance as the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, running from the metropolis, Chicago, to the Missouri River at Omaha. In its construction from Chicago westward it was the first to connect with the Union Pacific, virtually making that railroad practicable, and well deserves the title it won of the "Old Pioneer." It had hard word as it forced its way over the then unsettled but fertile prairies of the States of Illinois and Iowa, but being the shorter or inside route and actually having less gradients or curvatives than its rivals to Council Bluffs, its records show achievements in speed, safety, regularity and reliability unsurpassed, if equalled, by any competing line.

Its improvements in the last two or three years have been simply remarkable, and the changes the most wonderful ever wrought in the East or West, in its railway, rails and general equipment. It is now strictly first class, the model railroad, gravel balested, with steel rails, stone culverts, iron bridges, white oak ties, superior engines, airy and elegant coaches, supplied with the Miller couplings and Westinghouse steam brakes and attachments, in the shape of what has been called "marvels of splendor," the Pullman palace hotel cars, in which the traveller eats and sleeps in the most luxurious apartments, with all the comforts and conveniences of a well stocked home. The matchless tracks and the scientific outfit of this road are triumphs of art in railway construction. But in addition to its excellency of construction, it enjoys the signal advantages of natural location and a management that, from the highest official to the most subordinate employee, most sedulously cares for the convenience and satisfaction of its patrons. During the past year it was without a terminal detention, and such is the increase of its freight and travel that a double track is necessitated. The development of the road is marvelous—iron rails in 1865, steel rails in 1875, and steel rails and a double track in 1879.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad operates nearly 2,200 miles of road (the exact figures being 2,158) and reaches nearly every important point in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, running many miles into Dakota. It transports millions of passengers annually, and its freight carriage is simply enormous. From Chicago, westward, you can trace its California line, until you touch the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha, a single rush of nearly 500 miles. Northwest, through Madison, the capitol of Wisconsin, and through the pine woods of that State into Minnesota, 400 miles more. Again, looking from Chicago, you can trace a line through Sparta, Wisconsin, La Crosse in the same State, Winona, Owatonna and New Ulm, in Minnesota, and northwestward far into Dakota, 625 miles more of road. Again, coming to Chicago, we see two lines running northwardly—one along the lake shore of Milwaukee and thence to Fond du Lac, and the other running more inland through Janesville, Watertown, etc., also to Fond du Lac, thence north through Oshkosh, De Pere, Green Bay and Escanaba to Negaunee, Ishpeming and Marquette—another 440 miles of road. Then we have a line from Chicago to Elgin, Rockford and Freeport; another from Clinton, Ia., to Anamosa, in the same State; another from Kenosha, on Lake Michigan, to Rockford, in Northern Illinois.

Passengers to and from California, Colordo, Utah, Nebraska, the Black Hills, Minnesota, Manitoba, the East, West, North or South, should see that they are furnished tickets by this great line. No other road has Pullman or any other form of hotel cars.

Considering the vast area of territory tracked by this road, the number of trains daily running, the freight and passenger business it transacts, its main lines and ramifications, its equipment, its celebrated hotel cars, and in short, the character of its entire outfit, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad eminently deserves the title of one of our grandest trunk lines.—*Daily Graphic, New York, May* 21st, 1879.

A Bridge of Ice Three Miles Long.

The railroad on the ice across the St. Lawrence river will probably be completed on Monday next. The first train will contain a number of directors of the Southeastern Railway, contractors of the road and members of the press. The river at this point is about two miles wide. The total length of rail on the ice will be about three miles, and cost $6,000. The track is constructed as follows: Cross pieces of plank twelve feet long by three inches thick are laid flat on the ice, which, of course, is duly leveled after having been tested at every few yards as to quality and thickness. On these cross pieces stringers are laid. These stringers consist of a succession of hemlock beams, twelve inches square and fifteen feet long, laid parallel the entire route, four feet and eight inches apart. The ties, four feet long and three inches thick, are laid on straingers and are intended to receive the rails. After the track is finished, water will be pumped between the stringers, which, as soon as frozen, will have the same strength in effect that sand and gravel similarly applied have on ordinary railways.—*Montreal Leader.*

Joseph Cook said in a recent lecture that "Kings and Queens have been the ruin of more than one nation." This is true, Mr. Cook. Ten spots are just as destructive if you only get enough of them beaten in a tight place.

Leap Year Fun.

Perhaps some of your lady readers, Mr. Editor, may not have thought that it is Leap Year, and that just now, there is a chance for a "try" at women's rights. Some of us have already found it out, and decided that Leap Year parties are "the thing," and may be you would like me to tell your readers of one that was a complete success.

Living in a small viliage where amusements are few, and all the same pattern, "we girls" hailed with delight the coming of Leap Year, and the possible emancipation for a short time from the "what-will-people-say" rule that governs all social meetings at the present day, and so we gave a party on New Year's night. A committee visited each lady in the village, inviting her to participate in the fun, and to contribute either to the supper—which in our case consisted only of ice cream and cake—or money, wherewith to pay for the hall, music and printed programmes. We all, married and single, "went for it," indeed I think the married people had the most fun; as in inviting the gentlemen, the ladies requested that they should not reveal the name of their fair escort, so that the meeting at the hall was full of funny surprises. One lady wondering who had invited Tom, or hoping that, that odious Mary Jane would not invite Dick, or that Harry would know enough to decline that "flirtatious" widow's invitation. I am free to confess that the surprises were not invariably pleasant ones. Two of the prettiest girls were floor managers, and well they managed too; though I did overhear one of them in despair begging a gentleman friend to raise his voice in her behalf, as she could not be heard for the hub-bub. But he refused, on the ground that a modest young gentleman should always be seen and never heard, and she was obliged to do her own screeching.

Of course no gentleman was allowed to ask a lady to dance, and just lots of fun came in right here. No one ever saw a woman that could write her own name without a firm foundation for her paper, and it was most amusing to see the dear creatures run for the wall or the nearest door-post, and then very likely putting her own name on her own card, and the gentlemen's on his. One lady filled her programme in this way, and not remembering many of them, was obliged to wander around disconsolately picking up such masculine wallflowers to dance with, as she could.

The ladies escorted the gentlemen to supper, and waited on them, this latter coming very naturally to the married ladies, the younger ones liking it, as they could see how it was for themselves, this "waiting on a great man."

But all pleasures have their sad side, and as the evening wore on the girls began to dread the going home, always before so full of pleasant possibilities. The gentlemen vowed that they would not yield—the girls must see them safe inside the paternal mansion. The girls begged, and protested that it was "positively a shame," and that they "should die of fright," while the men laughed, and enjoyed in prospective the sight of the waving draperies and flying feet disappearing over the prairies in the dim moonlight. However, I guess,—I only speak from personal experience,—most of the gentlemen relented after teazing the silly girls sufficiently, and the old way of a comfortable stroll and a lengthy leave-taking at her own door was indulged in. The party was a complete social success, and, moreover, left some good behind. Many a young lady realized for the first time in her life what a retiring young man feels when he receives that polite but chilly note, "very sorry, but a previous engagement compels me to decline," when the poor fellow knows to a certainty that his invitation was received before that of his smooth-tongued rival. And perhaps some gentleman knows better now the delights of wall-flowersism, and will be a little careful how he writes his name four or more times on the pretty girl's programme leaving others, just as fond of dancing and innocent enjoyment, to mope away the evening partnerless.

The month of February is emphatically the leap-year month, and just the time for these parties. Try it, girls, and you will all vote it "great fun."

FANNIE FEBRUARY.

MUD FLAT, Jan. 15.

There is not a little good work to be done, or that should be done, in the farmer's workshop before the advent of spring. In addition to the repairing of tools, there is many a little thing that may be made to render easy and convenient the work of the season. Stools for the cow-yard; step-ladders for the house and barn; larger ladders for outside work; a new gate where needed; hitching posts in front of the house and at convenient and necessary points about the yards, and by the field gates; a "saw-buck" for the wood-shed; a curb about the well, or a well house; boxes for hens to nest in; troughs for the animals to drink from. These are a few of the things that come to mind as we write. The number will largely increase as the family unite in thinking over the various wants that they would like supplied. Sit down some evening and make out a list of these simple, yet really necessary articles, and then set to work vigorously to make them. When once made and in use every body will wonder how they got along at all without them. They are all great time and labor savers.

"Young man," said the orator, impressively, "do you want to go down to a drunkard's grave?" "Well," replied the young man, with the careless grace of a man who isn't accustomed to refusing, "I don't care if I do. Whereabouts is your grave?"

The Texas Way.

They manage these things differently in Texas. This is how a fond couple come to an understanding, according to one who pretends to know. He sits on one side of the room in a big white rocking chair; she on the other side, in a little white rocking chair. A long eared deer hound is by his side, a basket of sewing by her's. Both the young people rock incessantly. He sighs heavily, and looks out of the west window at a myrtle tree; she sighs lightly and gazes out of the east window at the turnip patch. At last he remarks:

"This is mighty good weather for cotton picking."

"'Tis that," the lady responds, "if we only had any to pick."

The rocking continues.

"What's your dog's name?" asks she.

"Coony!" Another sigh-broken stillnes.

"What's he good for?"

"What's he good for?" says he abstractedly.

"Your dog, Coony."

"For ketching 'possums."

Silence for half an hour.

"He looks like a deer hound."

"Who looks like a deer hound?"

"Coony."

"He is, but he's sort 'o bellowsed an' gettin' old an' slow, an' he ain't no 'count on a cold trail."

In the quiet ten minutes that ensues she takes two stitches in her quilt, a gorgeous affair made after the pattern called "Rose of Sharon."

"Your ma raising many chickens?"

"Forty odd."

Then more rocking, and somehow the big rocking chair and the little rocking chair are jammed side by side, and rocking is impossible.

"Makin' quilts?" he observes.

"Yes," she replies, brightening up, for she is great on quilts. "I've just finished a gorgeous 'Eagle of Brazil,' a 'Setting Sun' and a 'Nation's Pride.' Have you ever saw 'The Yellow Rose of the Prairie?'"

"No."

More silence. Then he says:

"Do you love cabbage?"

"I do that."

Presently his hand is accidently placed on hers, of which she does not seem to be at all aware. Then he suddenly says:

"I'se a great mind to bite you."

"What have you a great mind to bite me for?"

"Kase you won't have me."

"Kase you ain't axed me."

"Well, now I ax you."

"Then, now I has you."

Coony dreams he hears a sound of kissing, and next the young man goes after a marriage license.

Library of Universal Knowledge.

Volume IV, of this great work, published by the American Book Exchange, New York, is ready January 15th, and volume V. will be issued about ten days later. They have been delayed somewhat by the printing of the large editions of the previous three volumes and the other publications of the house, their facilities for manufacture have been taxed far beyond their capacity. Removing January 1st to the Tribune Building, and to the large building No. 26 Beekman and No. 18 Spruce street, where their facilities will enable them to manufacture from 6,000 to 8,000 volumes a day, the publishers expect to complete the entire work within the year, as announced. The volumes thus far issued being only the reprint of the last edition of the well-known Chambers' Encyclopedia, nothing more need be said of them than that they are well printed and bound; their form is vastly more convenient than the usual unwieldly quarto or octavo, and their price is cheap beyond all precedent in book-making, so that to the uninitiated it is a mystery how so much can be given for a little money, but to the practical printer and book maker, who knows how the greatest element in modifying the cost of books is the number of buyers among whom the investment cost is to be distributed, the wonder would be not that the books can be made for the price, but that the number of buyers should be counted except by millions. Those who take pleasure in the dissemination of useful knowledge and choice literature will be glad to aid with their influence an enterprise so altogether worthy. The publishers will send any quantity of descriptive catalogues, to those whom may apply, for distribution among acquaintances.

A Vincennes, Ind., policeman accidentally shot a boy on his first night out, shot a man next day in trying to show how it happened, and that night fell off a bridge and was killed. He must have been born for a statesman instead of a policeman.

The mysterious disappearance of the "Currency" column of the Detroit *Free Press* is explained. The funny man's mother in law was visiting him, and he had to discontinue humorous writing temporarily—he didn't feel like it.

The island of Cuba tipped up as General Grant stepped ashore, and shook from one end to the other. Grant turned to Sheridan with a grim smile and remarked, "We have got among the Quakers again."

Car wheels, pails, wash bowls and even bricks are now made of paper. Now why don't some one go to work to make leather out of boarding house pie crust? It would't require a particle of tanning.

Crocodiles may shed hypocritical tears, but it takes an alligator to enjoy a broad grin.

Medical.

BENSONS CAPCINE | CAPCINE | POROUS PLASTER

A Word to those who use POROUS PLASTERS. It is a universally acknowledged Fact that

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

The great demand for them has caused a number of unscrupulous parties to make and sell worthless imitations under similar sounding names. As the market is flooded with inferior plasters selling at any price it is important for the consumer to know which is the best. It is well known that some of the cheap plasters have been examined and found to contain injurious ingredients which make them dangerous to use, causing paralysis and other diseases. **Caution.**—See that the word CAPCINE on each plaster is correctly spelled.

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Pared and Unpared Peaches,
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takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store, on High street.

At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired in short notice. 7-8-tf

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DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS

11-6

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja47-tf

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law,
office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law
Office next to Garman's hotel, in Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefotne, Pa. 11-8-tf

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't..... J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,

DENTIST.

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Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 9, 1879:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg		4 25 a m
"	" Williamsport		8 35 a m
"	" Jersey Shore		9 07 a m
"	" Lock Haven		9 40 a m
"	" Renovo		11 00 a m
"	arr at Erie		7 45 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia		8 00 a m
"	" Harrisburg		11 25 a m
"	" Williamsport		2 25 p m
"	" Lock Haven.		3 50 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at			5 05 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia		11 50 a m
"	" Harrisburg		3 35 p m
"	" Williamsport		7 25 p m
"	arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven		7 00 a m
"	" Jersey Shore		7 33 a m
"	" Williamsport		8 15 a m
	arr at Harrisburg		12 05 a m
	" Philadelphia		3 40 p m
DAY EXP.	leaves Lock Haven		11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport		12 40 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
"	" Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo		8 40 p m
"	" Lock Haven		9 50 p m
"	" Williamsport		11 10 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
"	" Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg		3 50 a m
"	" Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 43	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int.	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int.	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1878.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.14 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 3.20 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.42 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.47 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Clothing.

WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

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PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,
7-4f. Bellefonte, Pa.

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RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best he market affords 251y

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We will send our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and other Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis or any diseases of the liver or kidneys, and many other diseases. A *sure cure* guaranteed or *no pay.* Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. 4 4t

$10,000 INSURANCE FOR 35 cts. ON LIFE & PROPERTY.

$10,000 will be paid to any person who can *EXPLODE A LAMP* filled with our **SAFETY ATTACHMENT.** Mailed free for 35 cts. Four or $1. **Agents Wanted,** Male or Female. S. S. NEWTON'S SAFETY LAMP CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. SALESROOM, 13 WEST BROADWAY, N. Y.
12-3-4t.

5,000 GOLD

For a case of **COUGH, COLD** or **Asthma** that **ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM will not cure.** Sold by all Druggists and Dealers at **35c.** and **75c. Sample Bottles, 10c.** ☞See that the name of **F. W. KINGSMAN** is blown in the glass of the bottle. Trade supplied by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass. 12-3 4t

Foundry and Machinists.

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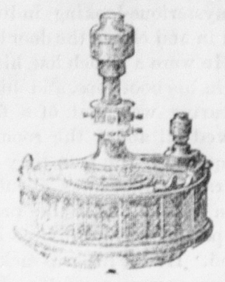

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ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

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$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-1y

To the Farmers and Horticulturists.

A Remarkable Clubbing Offer.

By special arrangement the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN and the *Rural New Yorker* (which is a 16-page illustrated agricultural weekly) will BOTH be sent to one address, one year, for ONLY $3.80. Every subscriber who accepts this offer will also receive a package of the plants and seeds of the

Great Seed Distribution

free, which itself is valued at $3.50. By this great offer we have secured to our readers two of the best papers, and a selection of valuable seeds, total value, $6.30, which we agree to send for the remarkably low price named above. A fully illustrated description of the seeds and plants will be sent to all who apply for a sample copy of the *Rural New Yorker*, New York City. Below we give a condensed list of the seeds and plants that are offered:

First. "The Cuthbert Raspberry"—TWO plants. E. P. Roe says of it: "As far as I can now judge, it seems to me the most valuable Raspberry, and I have planted five times as many of this variety as of all others put together."

Judge Parry says: "The Cuthbert is far ahead of all the others in abundance of fruit, size of berry and hardiness."

T. S. Force says: "No Raspberry can be more highly recommended for general purposes."

Charles Downing says: "I consider it the most promising Raspberry before the public, as far as tested."

J. T. Lovett says: "It is the perfect Raspberry."

It is at once the highest-flavored, largest, most prolific and HARDY *variety of Red Raspberry known.*

Second. "The Telephone Pea." The new English Pea. At present held in England at $80 per bushel at wholesale.

Third. "Mold's Ennobled Oats." Mr. Mold, of England, is the introducer of this variety. On the farm of the *Rural New Yorker* it yielded, last season, at the rate of 86 bushels per acre.

Fourth. "Abies Sibirica," one of the hardiest and most beautiful evergreens known.

Fifth. Seeds of Magnolias, Soulangeana, Lennei, Acuminata, Fraseri, Glauca and Umbrella.

Sixth. Seed from Seedlings of the beautiful and new Iris Kæmpferi. Hardy.

Seventh. Seeds of the splendid Pipe Vine, Aristolochia Sipho. Hardy.

Eighth. Seeds of the Man-Root, Ipomœa leptophylla. Hardy.

Ninth. Seeds of Bebb's New Aguilegias—bearing the largest flowers of any of the Columbines.

Tenth. "Hybrid Pentstemons." New, beautiful, hardy.

N. B.—The above *rare* collections of seeds are estimated to be worth over $2.50. Many of them cannot at present be purchased. 11-45-4f

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

Miscellaneous.

Iron City College.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Exclusively devoted to the practical education of young and middle-aged men for active business life. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. Send for circular. 11-47-12t J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 28 Broad St., N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

Home For Sale!

—:o:—

The subscriber offers at private sale his

Desirable Residence,

situated in Spring township, about 400 yards from the borough line of Bellefonte. The property consists of

THREE LOTS,

fifty by two hundred feet each, upon which is erected an excellent two-storied

Frame Plank House,

twenty-five by thirty-two feet; size of parlor 12x23 ft; sitting-room, 9x12; dining-room, 12x15; kitchen (attached), 16x16; hall, 6x15; four sleeping-rooms, one clothes-room, and hall on second floor; one sleeping-room in attic,—all in the best repair.

The house is situated on high ground, with two Terraces, an Arbor, Choice Shrubbery, Trees, and

A LARGE GARDEN,

with Choice Fruit Trees, Stable and Shop, and all necessary out-buildings; also, a Cottage-House for children, and a

Spring of Running Water

at back door.

For further particulars, apply to
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Bellefonte, Penn'a

PARLOR ORGAN Solid Walnut Case, 5 2 full sets power ful Reeds, 9 Stops, 2 Knee Swells only $60. Address, U. S. PIANO CO., 109 Bleeker St., New York. 4

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 11-24-1y

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERCER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs Ellen Mitchell, late of Liberty township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre Co., he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to decedent to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL GLOSSNER, Adm'r
12-4 6t. P. O. Hanchard, Pa.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE I will sell my Saw-Mill Tract of Land, on Marsh Creek, on which there is yet about 2,000,000 feet of good oak and pine timber; about 40 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, having fed and applied $1000 worth of hay and grain each year for ten years. The buildings are new and good; including farm house, barn 83 feet square, steam house, ice house, &c. Terms: Half cash, the balance in installments. A. S. TIPTON.
Curtin twp., Howard p. o., Centre Co. 12-3 3t

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest **Blood Remedy** of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all **Blood** diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of **Scrofula.**"—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lawrence, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

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OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State
Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitor of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4

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ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1878 AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876, As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."

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ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING

MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J. STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, N.Y. & PHILA.

TRY IT SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON

MEDALS AWARDED | PARIS. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK & BOSTON.

SOFT FINISH

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Republican County Executive Committee.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Chairman.

H. H. BENNER, } Secretaries.
CLAUDE COOK, }

District.	*Names.*	*P. O. Address*
Bellefonte, N. W.	David M. Glenn,	Bellefonte
do S. W.	H. H. Benner,	do
do W. W	Wm Shortlidge,	do
Howard boro'	Joseph Royer,	Howard
Milesburg boro'	Lyman T Eddy,	Milesburg
Millheim do	A O Deininger	Millheim
Philipsburg do	Capt Harry Simler	Phil'burg
Unionville do	Dr E A Russell	Fleming
Benner	John P Seibert	Bellefonte
Boggs	Capt Austin Curtin,	Roland
Burnside	Wm Stewart, Jr.	Moshannon
College	David Dale	Lemont
Curtin	Warren S Lucas	Howard
Ferguson O P	Cyrus Goss	Pine Grove Mills
Ferguson N P	Dan'l M Clemson	Rock Sprg's
Gregg	Robt H Duncan	Spring Mills
Huston	Ira F Davis	Julian Furnace
Howard	D B Pletcher	Howard
Harris	Geo B Jack	Boalsburg
Half Moon	Larry C Love	Loveville
Haines,	Dr T T Musser	Aaronsburg
Liberty	D B Kunes	Blanchard
Miles	Reuben Grimm	Madisonburg
Marion	Capt S H Bennison	Walker
Penn	David Kimport	Millheim
Patton	Wm I. Furst	Buffalo Run
Potter O P	Jas C Boal	Centre Hall
Potter N P	W J Thompson	Potters Mills
Rush	John A Mull	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe	C P Stoneroad	Snow Shoe
Spring	A J Swartz	Pleasant Gap
Taylor	D G Ganoe	Fowler
Union	B W Shipley,	Fleming
Walker	Philip Walter,	Nittany
Worth	Thomas Weston,	Port Matilda

Attention, Republicans of Bellefonte Borough.

The following Conventions will be held on Saturday eve., Feb. 14th:

North Ward.—The Republican voters are requested to meet in the Town Council Room at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating one person for Judge of Election, one person for Inspector of Election, one person for Council, one person for School Director, one person for Registration Assessor, and three persons as delegates to Borough Convention.

South Ward.—At the shop of J. H. McClure & Son, at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating one person for Judge of Election, one person for Inspector of Election, one person for Council, one person for Council (2 yrs.), one person for School Director, one person for Registration Assessor, and three persons as delegates to Borough Convention.

West Ward.—At the Bush House, at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating one person for Judge of Election, one person for Inspector of Election, one person for Council, one person for Council (1 year), one person for School Director, one person for Registration Assessor, and three persons as delegates to Borough Convention.

Borough Convention.—At the Town Council Room, in the North Ward, where three (3) delegates from each ward will meet at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of placing in nomination a Borough ticket, as follows: One person for Chief Burgess, one person for Assistant Burgess, one person for Constable, one person for Assessor, two persons for Assistant Assessors, one person for Treasurer, two persons for Overseers of the Poor, one person for High Constable, and one person for Auditor.

The various Ward Conventions will be called to order by the members of the County Executive Committee.

Let there be a full attendance of Republican voters, in order that a good ticket may be placed in nomination. All contests should be made at the conventions, and the ticket as nominated receive the full party support.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Chairman.

Feb. 3, 1880. 2t

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—The Colossal Bronze Statute which stands in the Park, at Lowell, before the tomb of the first soldiers that fell in the revolution, is a lasting and beautiful tribute of art. It is one of the first objects sought by strangers visiting our sister city, which indeed many visit purposely to see this elegant object of high art. It was obtained from the King of Bavaria by Dr. J. C. Ayer, to whom His Majesty was especially gracious in acknowledgment of what his remedies are reputed to have done for the suffering sick. It was donated by the Doctor to the City of Lowell as a permanent and speaking emblem of the victories both of science and arms.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Press.*

—Young men will have an opportunity of saving something in valentines this year. It being leap year the young ladies are expected to do all the sending.

—The history of Altoona is being written up by Messrs. Harry Slep and James H. Ewing.

—Harry Green keeps the best five-cent cigars.

The Man With the Poem.

One day last week, as we were leaning back in our chair, looking over some exchanges, the door opened and a tall, mysterious-looking individual, stepped in and closed the door behind him. He wore a slouch hat, his pants tucked in his boot-tops, and his general bearing was that of a farmer. He looked all about the room, and then inquired if the man they called the literary editor was about. We told him that he was in the presence of that personage, and invited him to be seated. He set his grip-sack down in one corner very carefully, drew a chair up to the desk, and said:

"Then you are the man what 'tends to the writin'?"

We again assured him that he was talking with the editor.

"Well, you see," he resumed, giving his chair another hitch, "I've been trying to think of some plan what will keep young men ter home on the farm. I notice that every big thing that happens now-a-days gits into poicry, and I believe that people thinks a thunderin' sight more on't than t'other way. Now I've bin a-thinkin' that a right smart poem on farming, would set young men ter thinking quicker 'n anything else you kin get up. When newspapers get to writin' about 'em they'll feel just as much stuck up weedin' out cabbages as a grocery clerk or a college chap, an' a darn sight more. Well, I've got a sketch here (drawing a paper from an inside pocket) that I've bin workin' at for nigh three months, and I reckon it's the biggest thing that ever saw daylight yit. Of course I want to put it where it will do the most good, and at the same time pay me the best for my trouble. But I'm a Republican, a rip tearer, and want to give your paper the first show. There's seventeen verses to this poem, and I'll give you the first one so you can see about how she runs."

He cast his eye about the office, to see that no one was listening, straightened up in his chair and read:

"I want to be a farmer,
And with the farmer stand;
An ox-yoke on my forehead
And a dung-fork in my hand.

"That's how she begins," he said, "and the other sixteen verses are chuck full of the same kind of sentiment, and is bound to make, I tell you, sir, the biggest kind of a stir in the farming community."

Here he threw his hat on the table, settled in his chair, and seemed to be waiting for us to take some action in the matter.

We told him there wasn't the slightest doubt but what his article would bring about a new era in farming throughout the length and breadth of the land inside of three weeks after publication, but that we were so situated that it would be utterly impossible for us to advance him, unless he would agree to take a mortgage on the office, more than twenty-five dollars a line for it. We told him, though, that his best plan would be, if he wanted to realize the most from it, to go to New York and lay it before the publisher of one of our great magazines, and in all probability he would buy the poem and immediately place him upon the editorial staff at a salary of five or six thousand dollars a year, with board and clothes thrown in.

He stared at us hard for a few moments, then remarked:

"Very likely, sir, very likely; I knew afore I had three verses off that I had a big thing, and now, sir, my mind is fully made up. I'll go to New York, buckle on to that salary, and go into the poicry business, and in less than four months I'll have every Congressman and railroad director in the country back on the farm a-hauling out manure and breaking up cow-pastures, and Caleb B. Humphreys—that's me—will be about as big a gun as this country ever seen."

Then he reached for his grip-sack, and after expressing his thanks for the honorable treatment he had received, departed on his mission. We anxiously await the coming revolution.

A Big Mortgage.

A mortgage has been filed in the office of the register and recorder, at Ebensburg, to be placed on record, with the consideration of $600,000 to secure bonds to that amount, entering into the account. The Johnstown *Tribune* gives the following particulars in regard to it:

The Tide-Water Pipe Company constitute the parties of the first part, and Messrs. Byron D. Benson, Alanson A. Sumner, and Hascal L. Taylor, the second parties, and the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, the parties of the third part. This same mortgage will be recorded in the counties of McKean, Potter, Clinton, Lycoming, Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, Blair, Huntingdon, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, and York, Pennsylvania, in Hudson county, New Jersey, and in Barroll, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel counties, Maryland. This Tide-Water Pipe Line has for a year or two been thought dead as a door nail, but the foregoing transaction would seem to show that it is yet the possessor of some considerable amount of vitality. This mortgage and the deed of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the Main Line of Public Improvements, recorded October 29th last, the latter involving a money consideration of $7,500,000, are the two largest instruments ever recorded in the Recorder's office of this county. The first-named instrument contains thirty-two pages of closely printed matter; the latter, thirty-two pages of manuscript, on parchment, closely written, the pages being the size commonly known as "elephant paper."

Court Proceedings.

The regular January term of Court began on Monday, Jan. 26, Judge Mayer presiding. The case of Elias Miller vs. Jno. Spangler was the first case disposed of. Verdict for plaintiff for $27.17.

The following Quarter Session cases were disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Walker, fornication. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Frank Davis, fornication and bastardy. Guilty. Fined $1 and costs.

Com. vs. Emanuel Shuey, assault and battery. Fined $10 and costs and to undergo an imprisonment of two months in county jail.

Com. vs. John Knoll, assault and malicious mischief. Ignoramus and county to pay costs

Com vs. John Flanigan, fornication and bastardy. Guilty. Fined $10 and costs.

Com. vs. A. C. Moore, assault and battery. Costs divided between prosecutor and defendant

Com. vs. Sophia Bordreau. Ignoramus and county to pay costs.

Com. vs. Ed. Runk, larceny. Ignoramus.

Joseph Shirk vs. Miles Green. Verdict for plaintiff, $51.31.

Fred Kurtz vs. D. A. Musser. Settled.

Jacob C. Markle vs. George K. Baker. Verdict for plaintiff $9.96.

Centre Co. Banking Company vs. William Allison, Jr. Verdict for defendant.

Following is the report delivered by the grand jury:

The Grand Inquest report that they have examined the jail and find it in a very comfortable condition. The dwelling is also in a good condition, except there are several of the water pipes that are in a leaking condition and should be repaired. The vault of the Prothonotary's office should be differently arranged by making new shelving, altering the present shelving and adding new doors around the bottom of the cases. We would also recommend a railing in the Bar to separate the jury from the counsel and spectators.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL F. KLINE, *Foreman.*

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 28, 1880.

After hearing the report Court adjourned till Monday.

Monday Judge Orvis was on the bench. The following cases were disposed of: Henry Brockerhoff's administrators vs. Martin Murphy's administrators; verdict for plaintiff for $146.84; same vs. same, verdict for pl'ff for $730.56; same vs. same, verdict for plaintiff in sum of $518.42. J. F. Williams vs. S. H. Williams; defendant suffered non-suit. Samuel Hall vs. Jacob Mann; ejectment; verdict for pl'ff.

On Tuesday Judge Mayer presided. Joshua W. Comley was admitted to practice in Centre county, and a special court was ordered for the second Monday in April, but no verdicts were reached at the time of writing.

EDITORS' TABLE.

WIDE AWAKE FOR FEBRUARY, 1880.—Wide Awake for February has an interesting historical frontispiece, illustrating an incident in the life of Queen Charlotte, for which Jennie M. Burr has written a poem entitled "A Crown and a Letter." The popular story writer "M. E. W. S." follows with an excellent story, "Granny Luke's Courage," illustrated by spirited pen-and-ink drawings. Miss Amanda B. Harris has a long, well-illustrated article concerning "A Chinese Mission School in Boston." Miss Lizzie W. Champney has a story that will delight all little girls about "Silver Bonbright and her Rubber Baby," accompanied by pictures drawn by "Champ" from his experience in Brazil. "L. J. L." has an after-Christmas story worth thinking about, called "What Jennie did with her Christmas Presents." Mary Wager-Fisher tells about "Nannette's Live Baby," and Kate Lawrence gives "The Other Side of the Story," for which Palmer Cox has made some very funny pictures. "The Jewelled Tomb," by Mrs. Curwen, gives an account of a famous structure in India, a model of which is shortly to be on exhibition at the Boston Art Museum. The two serials, "Five Little Peppers" and "Two Young Homesteaders," are full of interest, and the "American Artists" paper on Quarterly, the marine painter, has a fine Isles of Shoals picture. The first of the "Concord Picnic Days," by G. B. Bartlette, is gossipy about Thoreau, and gives directions for a spirited out-of-doors game called "Fast Runners." Poems, Pictures, Music and Tangles complete an excellent number. Subscribe now if you have not done so before. Only $2.00 a year. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FAIR.—One of the most important results of this great fair is the verdict of the committee of experts that they found the well known and always popular Perfected Color made by wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., superior to all others, and therefore awarded it the first and only prize. Dairymen should remember this and insist on having the best. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Send for circular.

"Our esteemed contemporary,' says the *Sun* of the *Express*. "Our interesting neighbor," says the *Express* in return, looking amiable and sweet.

—Buy your groceries of Sechler & Co.

Address

read by Deputy L. Rhone at the Annual session of Pomona Grange, at Centre Hall, and published at the request of the Co. Grange:

FELLOW PATRONS AND MEMBERS OF THE POMONA GRANGE:—Another year has matured to the fuller growth of both animated and inanimated creation and existence. The higher laws of formation and development have performed their part, although imperceptable yet none the less surely. The higher development from year to year only proves the more conclusively that it is the destiny of all creation to develop into a higher and more practical form in imitation of the unfathomable and Great Creator himself. And so it is in the development of the society of man—every form and creation of man is striving for an organized and higher existence, a more perfect development and happiness, and it is right that it should be so; and when God created it he saw that it was good—and the morning and the evening works the epoch of another day. This being so the formation and the development of the order of Patrons of Husbandry is an inevitable result and a foregone conclusion—the rapidity of the formation and maturity only depends upon the creative genius and the honest, earnest effort of those who enter into it.

It is scarcely necessary for me at this annual meeting to review the work and successful progress of the Order in the county, since no doubt most of you have read my report to the State Grange, reviewing at length the doings of the order during the past year. As I think I have done so truthfully as nearly as I could get at the statements of the different departments; but by actual count they may vary a little, as I understand I underestimated the Insurance department a little.

In the live stock department we did a large business but still have not yet been able to accommodate all. This I, as well as the board of directors much regret. I know that they tried earnestly to seek an outlet for all the stock that Patrons had to dispose of—they even sent a special agent east to make arrangements for more frequent and larger sales. There is no reason to be discouraged as our trade has increased to nearly double the dimensions of that of last year; but it has not been so profitable to the association. As this has been a down year in the demand and prices of stock, the prevalence of pluro-pneumonia in the dairy districts at the opening of the year was discouraging to the dairymen, and confined their purchases to absolute wants which caused a falling off in demand and prices of cattle; but no doubt as the disease has now been crushed out, and as there is a general revival in business, there will be a largely increased demand for the stock of all kinds, as well as an increase in prices to correspond with other branches of industry. Patrons, your directors have taken their good names and business integrity into their hands to serve you in founding a new and untried business department for the marketing of live stock under your own control. It was but natural that there would be difficulties to overcome, prejudices to contend with, misrepresentations to encounter—but your board has manfully met all these; knowing that institutions and organizations are not founded in a year but that it takes years to grow to a full and practical development.

It becomes us as good Patrons to stand manfully together, defend and maintain this association that has such a grand and noble design for the upbuilding of a practical and permanent live stock market for the farmers of our county.

The money invested by the individual farmer is small, yet aggregates to hundreds, so that individually we have little or nothing to lose, but everything to gain.

We have already held six of the series of public grange meetings ordered by the County Grange at its last session. Those were largely attended and great enthusiasm manifested, which speaks volumes for our cause and does great credit to the farmers and citizens of those localities. Several of these meetings were held in churches where they had no suitable town hall to accommodate the throng that wished to be in attendance; only in one instance were the patrons of the several granges where we held meetings mortified, not that they had a poor attendance, for it was good, but because some bigoted, senseless person tore down their posters to prevent the meeting being made known; but by the notices in the county papers it was generally understood and they had a good turnout.

Such outlaws that will tear down posters of this kind and try to disgrace a whole community, deserve the rebuke of all good citizens and should be arrested and treated with the severity of the laws of our country. * * * *

I ordered petitions to be sent out to the several subordinate granges in the county to be signed vindicating the good name and usefulness of our much esteemed brother and lecturer of our county grange, Dr. James Calder, asking that he be returned as President of State College. I did this on my own responsibility, and without any request by our worthy brother. His good name was assailed for no other reason than because he has associated himself with the order and has labored so earnestly for us, by going into nearly every township in the county and into nearly forty counties of the State lecturing for the order.

Fellow Patrons, it becomes necessary for us to move with closed ranks, standing man to man, shoulder to shoulder, and in defense of our great cause. The policy of those who oppose our order is now to drive every prominent and active member from public position and influence so as to break our public influence, and so intimidate the order as to cripple its rapid progress by filching from its officers their good names. Let us nobly stand by our brother and every good member when thus publicly assailed so that our order may be inviolated.

We should now commence to arrange for the consolidation of our orders for plaster and the spring trade, so as to give time to secure satisfactory terms and prompt shipment. The subordinate granges frequently act too slowly in getting in their orders, so that the power of the executive committee to secure suitable terms is very much impaired. Committees should be appointed in the several granges to canvass promptly as to what is wanted. This would also greatly facilitate business in the subordinate granges that have no regular business Agency. By an active committee of five or seven, that would canvass between meetings for certain articles as might be directed at each meeting and when consolidated under the chairman and reported to the grange at its next regular meeting could be promptly ordered and distributed to those who had given in their orders. This might also be done in the sale of at least some kinds of produce—as, for instance, poultry which will not bring more than six cents in the Bellefonte and other local markets, when properly dressed and shipped to Philadelphia markets will bring from eleven to twelve cents. Thus the grange can be made a source of profit to the individual members, even if they should have no regular business agency.

And now as we are again entering upon another year, how can we make our order more practical and successful, is a question that demands our careful consideration. There are 208 officers in the several subordinate granges of this county that have taken a solemn obligation to do all in their power for the maintenance and promotion of the order. There are 13 officers in the county grange that have taken a like obligation. Sixteen directors of the Insurance department that were sworn before a civil magistrate to perform their duties to the best of ther ability for the promotion of the order. There are 13 officers in the county grange that have taken a like obligation. Sixteen directors of the Insurance department that were sworn before a civil magistrate to perform their duties to the best of their ability for the promotion of the company. There are six directors of the live stock department that were sworn by a like magistrate to do for the company to the best of their ability. Then there are of specially obligated officers six auditors; five of an executive committee; three of a finance committee, besides special committees, so that we have 254 picked men and women, staff officers as it were, pledged together to hold, defend and promote the order of Patrons of Husbandry in Centre county. Are we worthy and equal to the emergency of the farmers' great cause, can we say like Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo, "The Guard dies but never surrenders." If these officers do their duty by always being at their posts, there is not a subordinate grange in the county that can be captured by the enemy and not only will they be defended but strengthened and improved and will take the field in the offensive and push forward our order to the foremost ranks of organized society.

Then in addition we have a large number of devoted members that have stood up for the order in many a hard contest. I will put stronger, devoted heroes and heroines that have never deserted or skulked from our cause even under the most difficult trials.

With all this devotion and self-sacrifice, what have we to fear? Nothing from without if we keep well organized within. * * * * *

Show This to Your Doctor.

CLEVELAND, November 1, 1879.

Editor Wachter am Erie, Cleveland, O.

GENTLEMEN:—Allow me, as an old reader of your valuable journal, herewith to send you a few lines, which please insert in your next issue. I will vouch for their truth, and know that by their publication a great deal of good will be accomplished. Having been a reader of your paper for many years, I hope you will kindly grant my request.

For twelve years I had suffered, from time to time, terribly with rheumatism, to such an extent that I was unable to move about and lost the use of my limbs. I tried everything recommended to effect a cure, consulted some of the most prominent physicians, and expended large sums of money, hoping to find relief, but without any success. Glancing over the columns of the *Wachter*, I read about the St Jacobs Oil and the many cures this remedy had effected. Having been disappointed so many times, I lost all faith in any remedy, the St. Jacobs Oil included, until I saw one day that it had cured a well-known citizen with whom I am acquainted. Other parties fully endorsed the value and wonderful power of the oil, telling me that it had cured them of different ailments in a very short time. This brought me to a conclusion. I said to myself, "Schweizer, fifty cents won't break you;" so I went to my druggist, Mr. Bock, bought a bottle of the oil, and must now confess that the result was truly wonderful. I used it every two hours, and found relief immediately upon the first application, and the pain ceased entirely after a few more applications. Fearing a new attack, I remained in bed and continued to use the remedy every three hours. All pain having left me I arose from my bed a walked down stairs without any trouble.

Since that time I have been able to follow my occupation and feel no pains or inconveniences, however disagreeable the changes of the weather may be. Having thoroughly tested the St. Jacobs Oil, I can conscientiously recommend it to all afflicted with rheumatism. Fifty cents is a small expense when the services for so trifling an outlay are considered. If I was one thousand miles away from all human habitation, I should, nevertheless, procure this remedy and keep it always in my house.

LOUIS SCHWEIZER
Cor. Mervin and Centre Sts. Cleveland, O.

LEE & WALKER.—We have received several new pieces of music from this firm, all of which were highly appreciated. "Old at Last," the title of a new song by Rosewig, cannot fail to become very popular. The words are beautiful, as is also the melody. "Up the Lehigh" Galop, by J. F. Halbach, is a fascinating, sprightly piece, and bound to make you galop, whether you know how or not. Butterick's Fashion Polka, although not a very difficult piece, has several delightful changes, which make it fairly captivating. "Auld Lang Syne." This dearly beloved old song is out in sheet form, and can be had for 20 cents. Lee & Walker's Musical Bulletin, containing a list of all the new and popular music, sent free to any address. Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUFFERING WOMAN.—There is but a very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from some of the diseases for which Kidney-Wort is a specific. When the bowels have become costive, headache torments kidneys out of fix, or piles distress, take a package, and its wonderful, tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.

New Advertisements.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY, FROM JAN. 1, 1879, JAN. 1, 1880.

DR.

ADAM YEARICK, TREASURER, IN ACCT. WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JAN. 1, 1880.

To taxes outstanding, Jan. 1, 1879	$65,163.61	
To taxes assessed for 1879	42,515.30	
To am't rec'd of Commissioners on loans	22,854.57	
To am't rec'd of Commissioners, costs and collections	458.53	
To am't rec'd of Clearfield county, bal. on Moshannon bridge	1,145.86	
To am't rec'd of Patton twp., insane acct	10.52	
To am't rec'd of College twp., insane acct	100.00	
To am't rec'd of Spring twp., insane acct	209.51	
To am't rec'd rent of house	48.00	
To registration blanks sold	5.70	
		$132,511.68
To balance on hand Jan. 1, 1880	3,727.17	

CR.

Jan. 1, 1880.		
By taxes outstanding	$67,023.36	
By county orders paid	53,264.73	
By am't State Treasurer receipt	3,960.28	
By commission on State tax paid	168.35	
By exonorations allowed collectors	1,082.10	
By commissions allowed collectors	1,275.66	
By salary	2,000.00	
By stationery	10.00	
Balance	3,727.17	
		$132,511.65

We the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seal this 23d day of January, A. D. 1880.

T. B. JAMISON, [L.S.]
JAMES T. STUART, [L.S.] Auditors
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Pay.

Andrew Gregg	$ 714.48	
Jacob Dunkle	185.00	
Geo. Swab	260.00	
Henry Beck, Comr's clerk	700.00	
		$1,859.48

Jury Commissioners' Pay.

N. J. Mitchell	36.72	
Henry Keller	24.70	
Henry Beck, clerk	35.00	
		96.42

County Auditors' Pay.

James T. Stuart	30.00	
G. R. Williams	30.00	
T. B. Jamison	30.00	
C. L. Buffington, clerk	30.00	
		120.00

Improvement and Repairs.

John Markle, for fence at jail	1.88	
D. W. Eberhart, for work at jail stable	2.50	
J. W. Barnes for gas fitting	4.15	
John Gregg, for work at furnace jail	8.25	
Penna. R. R. Co., for freight on lumber	71.68	
Wm. Lucas, for work at jail	84.75	
M. J. Dolan, " "	6.00	
Adams Ex. Co., for freight on pipes for jail	1.05	
C Derr, hydrant for jail	10.00	
J W Barnes, hydrant for jail	12.80	
Thomas Mathews & Son, lumber for jail	242.72	
Henry Walkey, labor at jail	35.00	
C W Corman, "	5.50	
A Carr, brass cocks for jail	17.00	
Jno D Lieb & Co, lumber for jail	38.62	
R Barlett, hauling for jail	20	
Samuel Brugger, specifications for jail	11.25	
O W Lambert, repairing at jail	20.00	
Wm Galbraith, plumbing at jail	23.70	
Jas Harris & Co, bill material for jail	242.11	
D W Woodring, for watching at jail	4.50	
B & S S R R Co, joist for Treasurer's office	6.46	
John Wetzel, carpenter work at jail	56.00	
		907.13

Court Expenses.

Jurors' pay	$5,162.85	
Commonwealth Costs	2,486.91	
J H Vosburg, court reporter	280.00	
W F Reber, court reporter	274.28	
B Galbraith, court crier	162.00	
B Galbraith, janitor	350.00	
Tipstaves' pay	363.50	
M J Dolan, special detective	200.00	
Court proclamations by Sheriff Spangler	122.28	
Summoning jurors, by Sheriff Spangler	183.00	
		9,584.82

County Prison Expenses.

Mrs Shaffer, washing for prisoners	$ 25.06	
Mrs Price, wash. for prisoners	27.70	
Joseph Bros & Co, clothing for prisoners	24.91	
Harper Bros, clot'ng for pris'rs.	50.08	
S & A Loeb, mdse. for prison	37.80	
" "	28.30	
Robt McKnight, gas bill	234.05	
Geo Dolan, work at cesspool	3.50	
J H Fellenbaum, rep'ng locks	3.50	
Daniel Derr, gas fittings	5.35	
W S Galbraith, plumbing	9.40	
W T Twitmire, repairs at jail	7.40	
D Eberhart, repairs at jail	1.91	
J Reynolds & Son, water back and grate	10.50	
Penn R R Co, freight on water back and grate	59	
Jno McDermott, remv'ng ashes	4.00	
Frank Johnson, cleaning pipes	75	
J S Mallory, repairing bedst'ds	11.50	
Alvin Brady, cleaning pipes	1.00	
Wm Lucas, repairs at stable	4.00	
Wm Gares, repairs at cells	5.00	
H O Hoffer's spittoons for jail	7.00	
		303.50

Printing Bills.

F L Hutters, adm'rs bill	192.81	
E T Tuten	59.15	
Shugert & Foster	214.51	
Fred Kurtz	51.50	
Walter & Deininger	50.00	
E C Bender	50.00	
		617.97

Bridges.

Bridge views	$ 36.50	
Murray, Dougal & Co, balance of account from 1878	1,284.40	
Milesburg bridge—		
Murray, Dougal & Co, for iron bridge	$2,589.80	
Jonas Spearing, contractor	950.00	

Samuel Brugger, engineer	124.26	
Geo Rider, for railing at ends	5.80	
		3,669.86
Unionville bridge—		
G W Forrey, contractor.	470.00	
Samuel Brugger, engineer	18.00	
		488.00
Spring Mills Bridge—		
John Caldron, contractor		60.00
Port Matilda Bridge—		
Jonas Spearing, contractor	765.00	
Samuel Brugger, engineer	75.64	
		840.64
Repairs at Unionville bridge		23.83
Repairs at Karthaus bridge		12.00
Repairs at Beech Creek bridge		29.97
Signs and finger boards on iron bridges		154.93
Repairs at Howard dam bridge.		420.47
Repairs at Julian bridge		1.00
Repairs at Curtin bridge		8.00
Commissioners' expenses to bridges		40.58
		7,939.83

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Teachers Institute	$144.24
Western Penitentiary	343.04
Road damages	75.00
D. A. Musser, bal. of act	824.27
Agricultural Society	100.00
Jno. Spangler, Sheriff on act	1,394 72
J. H. Dobbins, sal'y as jail phy.	100.00
J. R. & C. T. Alexander, coal for Court House and Jail	690.30
L. L. Brown	110.61
Potter Twp, on case lunacy	21.25
Ferguson " "	22.69
Worth " "	5.00
Rush " "	15.00
Assessors pay	1,273.00
C. M. Bower, Com's attorney	75.00
Road views	570.40
Running line between Union and Benner townships	54.00
Running Marion twp. line	200.63
Constable's pay	418.51
Election expenses	1,340.43
Scalp premiums	1,335.60
Redemption U. S. Lands	283.35
Refunding tax	24.27
Insurance on county buildings	115.50
Interest on loans paid	3,122.89
Commissions on lunacy	31.32
Inquisitions on dead bodies	62.12
Notes paid	16,161.63
Premiums to collectors	23.00
Commission to C. M. Bower for collections made	153.01
Tax paid on real estate held by county	5.15
Hospital for insane, Danville	2,624.91
Robert McKnight, gas bills	143.50
L L Beck, copying registrations	30.00
J P Gephart, acknowledging Commr's. deeds	50.00
Books and stationery for Commissioner's office	22.92
Jos W Sanderson, for Judges chairs	60.00
Reeder and Keller, clerks election returns	10.00
Ira C Mitchell, attorneys fee in 21 cases	21.00
H A Mingle, services at Auditor's sett	6.00
J N Hall, services at Auditor's sett	9.00
Adams Express Company, frieght on blanks, etc	4.20
Penn'a R R Co., freight on chairs, etc	4.19
Dan'l. Garman, meals for jurors and hire	15.00
W T Twitmire, repairs at stoves	12.40
Jno T Johnston, postage, envelopes, etc	36.07
H Beck, entering 88 cases in Docket	13.34
Jno McDermott, removing ashes at Court House	8.00
J S Mallory, repairing gate C H.	4.00
Lieb & Garbrick, ice for "	3.50
Williams & Bro., glazing at "	2.60
Costs in county vs. Philipsburg Borough	93.62
Wm Mann and others, books for offices	143.85
J C Harper, repairs at Prothy's office	3.82
W A Morrison, Com. Pleas cost.	10.02
Harper Bros., bill carpet C H.	24.15
J Harris & Co. bill hose, &c. "	26.86
W A Schroyer, covering tables at Court House	6.00
Sudry persons, for soap, binding carpet, etc	2.75
D Everhart, repairing at Recorder's office	1.50
Wilson, McFarlane & Co., hardware at Court House	11.35
Wood for Court House	3.25
Mrs. Haller, scrubbing office	1.00
Jno Brackbill, stools for "	1.60—32505.73
Total expenditures	$53,264.73

JOHN SPANGLER, SHERIFF, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JAN. 1, 1880.

DR.

To county orders rec'd on account	$1,700.00
To costs received	61.57
Balance	754.76
	$2,516.33

CR.

By boarding prisoners 3,197 days, at 40 cts	$1,278.80
" 94 turnkey fees at 80cts.	75.20
" conveying 6 prisoners to penitentiary, 4 at $40.00 and 2 at $30.00 each	200.00
By conveying C Price to house of refuge	28.56
" conveying 5 to insane asylum at 40 cts	28.50
" publishing Court proclamation Jan. term	200.00
" publishing court proclamation April term	24.00
" publishing court proclation, Aug. term	19.00
" publishing court proclamation, Nov. term	27.40
" publishing court proclation, Jan. term, 1880	19.00
" publishing Sheriff's court proclamation 4 courts	4.00
" publishing fish proclamation	9.05
" general election proclamation	4.00
" summonling jury, March special term	14.00
" summoning jury, April term	34.00
" summoning jury, Aug. term	34.80
" summoning jury, Oct.' special term	14.00
" summoning jury Nov. term	47.00
" summoning jury, Jan. term, 1880	40.00
" bill lumber, soap, spoons, etc., for jail	36.06
" filling and mending 42 ticks at 50 cts	21.00
" costs on Fi Fa, No. 20, April term	2.19
" Sundry costs, Jan. term	14.58
" " Aug. "	18.29
" Commonwealth costs	53.74
" D F Fortney's order	34.25
" removing fish baskets Penn, Pine, and Elk creeks	42.59
" removing fish baskets Spring creek	10.40
" removing fish baskets Logans Branch	4.08
" removing fish baskets River branch	51.52
" removing fish baskets Moshannon	43.50
" filling jury wheel 4 days	16.00
" expenses after Ringgold and Bomgardner	27.62
	$2,516.33

By balance due Sheriff at settlement, Jan. 1 1880, $754.76.

State of Penn'a. } S.S.
Centre county. }

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners' office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday in January, 1880, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal this 23d day of January, 1880.

T. B. JAMISON, [S.L.]
JAMES T. STUART, [S.L.] Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [S.L.]

TAXES OUTSTANDING AND DUE THE COUNTY BY COLLECTORS.

1871			
*H Carton, Bellefonte	$ 207 28	$ 207 28	
1872			
*John Ward, Half Moon	256 97		
*D Robb, Liberty	14 52	271 49	
1873			
*Daniel Malone, Bogga	7 61		
*†L C Rerick Marion	36 07	43 68	
1874			
*Joseph Fox, Bellefonte	973 11		
*William Riddles, Philipsburg,	845 93		
*Fred Kerchoff, Curtin	123 28		
*William Cross, Half Moon	8 72		
*H B Wilcox, Rush	558 11		
*D H Yeager, Snow Shoe	75 75	2584 90	
1875			
*Charles Brown, Bellefonte	768 83		
*J P Shope, Milesburg	223 99		
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	55 91		
*Jno. T Lucas, Curtin	29 11		
*H B Wilcox, Rush	76 74		
*James Watson, Snow Shoe	84 60	1239 18	
1876			
*J H Morrison, Bellefonte	652 52		
*T M Hall, Milesburg	144 37		
‡W C McCutcheon, Philipsb'rg	18 51		
*William Mann, Curtin	4 32		
*David Harter, Marion	240 09		
*William Weiser, Penn	324 37		
*G W Koch, Potter	753 06		
*John Noll, Spring	381 18	2518 42	
1877			
‡R L Shirk, Milesburg	176 22		
‡Jackson Gorton, Philipsburg,	179 66		
H C Holter, Howard	125 46		
Uriah Stover, Benner	395 96		
‡J C Walker, Boggs	315 10		
Emanuel Musser, College	434 02		
‡Conrad Singer, Curtin	137 52		
W H Fry, Ferguson	1681 83		
John Myers, Harris	277 09		
Geo. Gensamer, Half Moon	446 54		
J M Kline, Howard	358 72		
David Robb, Liberty	409 03		
D W Orr, Marion	254 87		
Joel Morris, Miles	197 50		
G W F Gray, Patton	316 85		
William Smith, Penn	102 38		
‡Henry Swab, Potter	758 37		
F H Dale, Rush	84 00		
H J Tibbins, Spring	927 83		
William Miller, Taylor	107 68		
‡J T Dunkle, Walker	183 93		
‡W H Williams, Worth	57 19	7927 75	
1878			
William Jones, Bellefonte	595 58		
E H Carr, Milesburg	199 00		
E O Mattern, Philipsburg,	470 97		
Sam'l Brickley, Howard boro,	182 12		
‡Chas. Smith, Unionville	11 66		
Thomas Perdue, Benner	1087 21		
‡J C Walker, Boggs	882 23		
‡Jno. A Rupp, College	720 08		
Henry Thiel, Curtin	134 86		
John H Gates, Ferguson	653 30		
‡C P Leitzell, Gregg	1221 23		
D H Rote, Haines	171 16		
Jno. Carper Jr., Harris	364 70		
Ellis Lytle, Half Moon	81 49		
‡John Craig, Huston	291 91		
D M Burlew, Liberty	248 02		
‡William Irvin, Marion	636 44		
‡Wm. Tressler, Patton	459 36		
John D Foote, Penn	1502 07		
Jas. C Boal, Potter	529 31		
F H Dale, Rush	658 26		
‡A J Swartz, Spring	1693 64		
Jos. Thompson, Snow Shoe	126 76		
Samuel Hoover, Taylor	293 09		
‡Kline Zimmerman, Walker	504 09		
Samuel Stephens, Worth	190 71	13900 30	
1879			
‡A C Musser, Millheim	435 64		
‡Dan'l Ayers, Philipsburg,	562 03		
A N Russell, Unionville	229 16		
‡W A Taylor, Benner	1556 54		
J M Stewart, Burnside	192 63		
J C Walker, Boggs	1161 56		
‡Wm Foster, College	2454 67		
‡Henry Thiel, Curtin	230 44		
‡Geo. W Kichline, Ferguson	2884 05		
‡Cyrus Lose, Gregg	3002 73		
‡Jacob Bower, Jr., Haines	1564 47		
J H Griffin, Half Moon	894 12		
‡D W Kline, Huston	378 73		
‡J M Kline, Howard twp	352 85		
‡C A Corter, Liberty	698 57		
‡J J Hoy, Marion	1194 52		
‡Geo B Haines, Miles	1601 25		
‡Daniel Heckman, Patton	1046 75		
‡C Alexander, Penn	1343 72		
‡J W Messinger, Potter	3568 12		
‡John B Long, Rush	518 15		
‡John Garbrick, Spring	2446 88		
‡Sam'l Boyer, Snow Shoe	302 24		
Jno. T Fowler, Taylor	392 86		
Wm. Spotts, Union	294 78		
‡David Yocum, Walker	2390 26		
‡Geo. R Williams, Worth	295 33		
‡William Miles, Milesburg	428 55		
‡Robert Cook, Jr., Howard b'ro	320 30		
‡J M Keichline, Bellefonte	3946 56		
Benjamin Stamm, Harris twp,	1723 00	38221 39	
Total taxes outstanding		$67023 36	

*In hands of attorney for collection.
†Paid in full since Jan. 1st.
‡Paid in part since Jan. 1st.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CENTRE CO., JAN. 1 1880.

To notes and bonds outstanding	$93,564.70	
" balance due John Spangler, Sheriff	754.76	
" balance due Geo Swab	49.50	
" balance due Jac. Dunkle	187.50	
		$94,556.46
To balance due by Centre Co.	$7,815.59	
By amount in hands of Co. Treasurer	$ 3,727.17	
" notes of sundry persons held by Commissioners.	2,400.00	
" notes in hands of A Hoy for collection	1,827.32	
" notes in hands of C M Bower for collection	1,058.10	
" taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1880	67,023.36	
" amount due from boroughs and townships for insane bills, as follows:		
" Rush twp	111.32	
" Philipsburg boro	2,811.15	
" Benner twp	405.49	
" Spring twp	2,199.15	
" Milesburg boro	277.90	
" Huston twp	896.07	
" Bellefonte boro	1,813.22	
" Potter twp	121.12	
" Worth twp	125.25	
" Liberty twp	179.78	
" Ferguson twp	147.65	
" College twp	210.44	
" Partridge Est,	70.00	
" bal. due from A Gregg	173.74	
" bal. due from L W Munson.	293.24	
" Real estate held by county.	419.04	
" Balance from Clearfield Co, (common pleas costs)	430.96	
" Harris twp. fire commission	20.00	
" balance	7,815.59	
		$94,556.46

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, from Jan. 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1880. Witness our hands.

AND. GREGG }
GEORGE SWAB } Com'rs.
JAC. DUNKLE, }

Attest: HENRY BECK, Clerk.

DAY'S Kidney PAD

CURES Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dropsy, Gravel, Painful Urinating, High Colored Urine, Inability to Retain or Expel the Urine, PAIN IN THE BACK, Nervous Debilisy, Female Weakness, and all diseases of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, and URINARY ORGANS, when nothing else can.

LOOK OUT for imitations. Ask for, and take only the DAY PAD. For sale by Druggists, or sent by mail free on receipt of price, $2.00. Certificates of cures and our book "How a Life was Saved," sent on receipt of your address to

12-5 1y. F. POTTS GREEN, Wholesale Agt. for Centre Co.

AT STORE ROOM UNDER OPERA HOUSE, Commencing Thursday, Feb. 12th, for THREE DAYS ONLY, 12th, 13th and 14th. ENGLE'S

New Astronomical Wonder

Purely an American invention, and not to be confounded with any of the so-called "Strasburg Clock Models" now on exhibition. A beautiful work of art. An entertainment both interesting and educational.

Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Mrs. Captain Reed lectures from 3 to 5, and from 7 to 9. Admission—Adults, 15 cents; Children under 12 years, 10 cents. 12-5 2t,

Valuable Farm For Sale

—IN—

UNION TOWNSHIP,

Within Four Miles of Unionville Station, on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, a Good Highway from the Farm to the Station, containing

EIGHTY ACRES

—OF—

Red Shale Land,

Sixty Acres under a Good State of Cultivation, and balance Timbered. It is one of the

Best Fruit Farms

to be found in this part of the country, and has a large number of FINE APPLE and PEACH TREES in bearing condition. There is a

NEVER FAILING SPRING

on the farm, the water of which is brought to the house and barn. There is on the farm a

Good Two-Story House,

newly plastered, containing Nine Rooms; a GOOD BARN, ICE HOUSE, WOOD HOUSE, and other necessary outbuildings.

PRICE : 3000,

One-Half Cash down, and the balance in payments to suit purchaser. Enquire of

WILLIAM D. SMITH,
12-3 3m. Fleming, Centre Co., Pa.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

ARM AND HAMMER BRAND. CHURCH & CO'S BI-CARB. SODA. ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE.

AND

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda or Saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

Send one pound package for valuable information and receipt book, free.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.

SELL EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN

SEEDS, PLANTS, SMALL FRUITS &C.

CATALOGUE FREE TO ALL WHO APPLY BY LETTER.

Peter Henderson & Co.

35 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK.

12-3-5t-eow.

A. J. CRUSE.

—o—

CIGARS. CIGARS.

—o—

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND OF

MY OWN MAKE.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine my stock

Before Ordering Elsewhere.

ALSO,

CHEWING

AND

SMOKING TOBACOS,

PIPES, &c.

A. J. CRUSE,

BUSH HOUSE,

49-3m BELLEFONTE, PA.

Philadelphia One Price Clothing House.

This Space is Reserved for the

Philadelphia Branch of No. 26 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Successors to J. NEWMAM, Jr.,)

Who will open on or about

FEBRU'Y 20,

AT NEWMAN'S OLD STAND,

With such a Stock of CLOTHING as has Never Before been Seen in This County, and which they will

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

12-4 tf.

Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Grain! Grain! Grain!

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,

Dealer in

COAL, GRAIN, PLASTER, &c.

OFFICE, GRAIN ELEVATOR AND COAL YARD

Near South End Bald Eagle Valley Ralroad.

—:o:—

WILKESBARRE and SHAMOKIN

ANTHRACITE COAL!!

Best Qualities Always on Hand,

☞WELL SCREENED, DELIVERED PROMPTLY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.☜

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.

Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortlidge & Co. 11-26-tf

J. H. Bauland's Bee Hive Store.

J. H. BAULAND'S

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS

—AT THE—

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

I AM OFFERING THE

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST

STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Every One says that is the Place for Bargains. Go then and be Convinced.

ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Having received an immense stock of goods before the advance I am able to sell Cheaper than any store in town

All My Goods are Marked in Plain Figures.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully Yours,

J. H. BAULAND.

MY MOTTO IS: "One price—the very lowest—and no misrepresentation." 48-tf

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

A Dissertation on Tobacco.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

We will now proceed to submit some of the many objections to the use of tobacco as we find them stated in good authorities, amongst which we will use Dr. H. Gibbons' prize essay first, followed by Hooker's and Brown's physiology, and also from *Fireside Science*, by James R. Nichols, A.M., M.D.

First from Dr. Gibbon's essay: Medical writers assure us that tobacco owes its poisonous nature to a substance they call nicotia, which may be extracted in form of a liquid by chemical process, and is capable of producing death sooner than any other poison except prussic acid. Taken into the mouth, as smoking and chewing, nicotia is absorbed by the lining membrane, is carried into the blood, circulates throughout the body, and thus comes in direct contact with the brain, producing, with beginners, nausea, faintness, vomiting, etc. One drop of the concentrated or pure poison, distilled from tobacco, will take life speedily, and animals to which this weed is freely administered, die in spasms; their blood is found to be coagulated, but in the same condition as after death by other poisons. Birds, frogs, etc., confined in tobacco smoke, are soon killed thereby, and every person who breathes the fumes must have the blood in his veins impregnated by an injurious poison. Tobacco is in like manner absorbed by the skin; a cigar moistened, unrolled and applied to the stomach of a child will bring on vomiting and endanger life. By its application to the head in diseases of the scalp, children have been killed; and soldiers have been known to apply it in their arm pits, causing sickness, to escape duty. It is regarded by physicians as too dangerous as a medicine, and is only used in lock-jaw and extreme cases. Amongst its injurious effects, the mouth and throat are injured more by smoking than chewing, and a disease called smokers' sore throat comes from the habit, while cancer of the lip is a frequent occurrence produced by the pressure and heat of the pipe or cigar in connection with the acid oil. The stomach cannot fail to be disordered by its use, for the saliva is a chemical secretion provided by Creative Wisdom, and right in quantity and place, to aid in the mysterious but important process of digestion and nutrition.

Writers seem agreed in placing among the common effects of the free use of this poisonous article, debility and loss of tone of the stomach, failure of appetite, indigestion, disordered liver, constipation, sick headache, etc. The complexion becomes sallow, the countenance in some cases becomes distorted, the mouth growing lopsided by carrying the pipe or cigar mostly on one side. The lungs suffer, a cough being induced resembling pulmonary consumption, and the heart shares the mischief, leading to its irregular action. Diseases of the heart and large arteries of users of this poisonous article seem of late years on the increase, and are generally fatal.

The blood exhibits the noxious influence of tobacco by increased fluidity and tendency to resist coagulation like other poisons which cause speedy death, which also disorganize the blood in like manner. In other words, they kill it, for the blood is a sort of living fluid, composed of organized globules or corpuscles, as shown by the microscope, swiming in a serous of watery fluid. These are the most important elements of blood, and in a healthy condition the microscope shows a central depression on each corpuscle. But in great smokers this depression, visible after a night's rest, disappears with the day's indulgence of tobacco, says Dr. Richardson.

Now let every one think of the importance of the blood, on the perfect condition of which depends nutrition, growth and the healthy action of every fibre of the body. Then put the question seriously, whether so virulent a poison as tobacco is known to contain can be constantly absorbed, as it is in smoking and chewing, and made to circulate day after day, and year after year with impunity? Does not a due regard to bodily health deny such an unsightly indulgence, even if the injury extended no farther?

But then the brain and nervous system are known to suffer greatly from this insidious poison. And the brain is the primary instrument of all thought, motion and feeling, since we could not move finger or tongue, see, hear, think or reason but by means of it. Hence, in one sense, "the brain is the man," and not only must this specially sensitive organ be in perfect health, but the stream of vitalizing blood which flows upon it must come pure and undefiled, in order for its perfect action. All can see the truth and importance of this; then what if the blood be saturated with the subtile poison, nicotia, distilled from the pipe or cigar, or absorbed from the filthy quid? What if the blood, the vital stream, be diseased in its very composition? M. Orfilaprest, of the Medical Academy of Paris, affirms that nicotia is the most subtle poison known to the chemist except the deadly prussic acid, and his testimony is not contradicted by any man of science elsewhere. All physicians are more or less familiar with the effects of the weed, either alone or in co-operation with other causes, in producing tremor of the hands, languor, uneasy sleep and hypochondraic delusions.

We desire to present the truth wherever to be found, avoiding exaggeration, and while various diseased conditions, as herein referred to, are known to result from the use of tobacco, it is not asserted that these evils always result therefrom when it is freely used. But in framing rules or laws of health, we have to deal with known tendencies and dangers, and when we perceive positive evils to result in very many cases, we must infer danger in all. It is certain that the very acrid poison, nicotia, does find its way into the blood of all who use tobacco in any form or quantity. And that it immediately produces no strikingly sensible effects as a poison, if true of individuals, is far from proving that it does no harm. The poison of small-pox mingles with the blood and circulates with it for days before the obvious effects are produced or developed; and even the poison of hydrophobia may lie dormant and unperceived for months. Then let not the young man full of strength and vigor, who consents to smoke or chew, flatter himself that he is sound, because, as yet, he feels no harm; the deadliest maladies often take silent possession of the vital organism without, for a time, disturbing the general health. Death steals upon the daring violater of nature's laws unawares, touches perhaps the walls of the heart, or the coating of an artery in the lungs or brain, when some sudden effort or gust of passion causes the blood to burst through the attenuated wall, and in an instant all is over. Neither the young in the plentitude of strength, nor the older, can knowingly violate or disregard sanitary rules without committing a wrong of sinful import, for the laws of health and morals are closely allied, as decrees of the Supreme, the observance of which is truest gain and their violation is the trodden pathway of degradation.

Instances of great men, statesmen, generals, etc., some may adduce in pleading for this vicious appetite, who are inveterate users of tobacco. But who dare pretend that this habit made them great, or added to their superiority? The most that can be said is that they were great in spite of its ill effects; they prove nothing against the general law. A small portion bitten by rabid animals die with hydrophobia, yet who would run the risk of a bite?

Newton refused to smoke because "he would make to himself no necessities." It would be well for beginners to think of this in our day. Minds like his remain masters of their own household, rulers over their own appetites and propensities, illustrating the adage, "he that ruleth his own spirit is better than he that taketh a city." The use of tobacco vitiates the sense of taste, creating a morbid thirst, leading to the craving for strong drink and frequently ending in drunkenness. The man who gives up self control in this vicious indulgence is less surely his own master in others, for there is no slavery more relentless, many say, than that of this habit, or more in the cross to overcome; yet when undertaken with a will, under a full conviction of its many evils, some have ceased from so bad an example, therefore on the same terms others can. Amongst the many objections to this filthy habit, it tends to lead from good company into bad, away from the family circle and the society of virtuous females. The young man who takes into his mouth a cigar or pipe forthwith turns his back upon the sanctuary of home, lowers his associations and nice appreciation of the true gentleman, and frequently, it may be said, "sets his face towards the saloon." That the appetite for tobacco is grossly sensual will scarcely be denied; that it chimes in with a descending grade of human influence, is plainly obvious, and that its use pertains to or increases no ennobling endowment which man possesses in distinction from the beast that perishes, is not less true. Its intrinsic nature and obvious tendencies are to degrade the higher attributes of our being.

As servants, man's appetites and propensities are necessary to his existence, but their mastery is fraught with sin. The laws of health and principles of Christian morality correspond in requiring that they be kept in subjection to his rational and spiritual endowments. He that permits their control lowers the dignity of his being, and a voluntary slave of appetite can, in the age of light, scarcely be considered a Christian.

Before embarking in such an unclean habit, let every youth ponder the social evils attendant on the use of so nasty a weed. Every individual owes to society a certain degree of attention to decency and personal appearance beyond the mere show of fine apparel. He has no right to make himself repulsive to those with whom, in his social connection, he comes in contact; a pure minded young man should not consent to make himself a nuisance. There is virtue in cleanliness; but of all assumed habits to which mankind are addicted none perhaps so conduces to slovenliness and disregard of the comfort of others, as the use of this nauseous weed. As smokers and chewers rapidly grow careless in person and are frequently seen with a streak at the corner of the mouth and stains on their garments, they soon become indifferent to the obligations of politeness and regard for the comfort of those they meet with. Though cautious at first not to offend by strewing broadcast the attendant filth, they gradually abandon restraint and lose that sense of neatness and propriety which marks a true gentleman in all the relations of life. Were it an established custom for users of tobacco to clean up the filth they make in consequence, many wives and servants might be released from a portion of humiliating service, and probably the hankering after tobacco would be more readily overcome.

To be concluded.

Mortgaged Crops and the Negro.

Col. William A. Smith, one of the largest land-holders in North Carolina, and an entensive employer of negroes, deprecates the emigrant movement among the blacks. "The loss of a colored laborer," he says, "is a direct loss to the State of $150. The negroes are the only laborers we have that are worth much. They raise nearly all the crops, and do the most of our work. If they leave us, I do not see how we are to get along." The railroad agents are charged with forming secret emigrant societies among the ignorant blacks; but this cannot account for the exodus movement, for the whole people do not desert their homes without some sort of cause. How the blacks are treated by the planters it is difficult to say; how they are treated by the laws is very patent. Under the landlord and tenant act, the crops on rented lands are mortgaged to the owners of the land, and cannot be moved until this mortgage is paid, under penalty of criminal prosecution. Substantially the same provision is in force all through the South; and this system of credit, into which so many ambitious colored men have been drawn, was the cause above all others that originally started the exodus from Mississippi, and is now continuing it in other States.

The Southern law-makers must go through the statutes, and pull down all the legal encouragements for poor men to run into debt for their crops. Any system of farming by the land-holder, and not the land-tiller, making money out of the latter's brains, is all wrong. In Mississippi, the negroes rented lands, and ran in debt, not only for his rent, but for even his seeds, his farm tools and his groceries. Since he could not pay down, he was charged more for all these necessities, and was thus handicapped from the start.

It would not require much legal or agricultural wisdom to put the ordinarily thrifting laborer, who had saved up a few hundred dollars, in the way of securing public or railroad lands. Absolute ownership of the soil will furnish the cure for half the ills to which the farmer is heir. England is just learning this lesson; France has known it for some time; and the true friend of the Southern negro will preach it in the South. There is manhood in title-deeds for land, even if it is incumbered somewhat; but a mortgaged crop not yet grown, and an unpaid plow and draft animal, means slavery to any man, Yankee or Southener, whether he drives a blooded horse on a Western ranch, or holds the "jerk-line" on a Virginia mule. The Turks have a wise saying, "Money goes, but land remains." Men are followers of fortune. If the money goes, they go with it. If they are tethered to the land by a deed in fee simple, they will cultivate and defend it, and thus improve their own condition as they improve the condition of the soil.—*Land and Home.*

Digging among Trees and Small Fruits.

This digging and cultivating among the fruit trees and plants is a matter upon which horticulturists every where seem to differ. The fact is, we suppose, that in some cultisoils and localities it is best to vate, and in others not. A correspondent of an English horticu tural journal talks after this style:

"Never disturb the ground among any kind of fruit trees except when root pruning, and this is only once in three years. We root-prune a few trees every year, so those that are done this year will need no further attention in this respect until the autumn of 1882. Our largest square of raspberries has been planted seven years. Since then a spade has never been employed among them, and the result is strong canes and good crops. Strawberry ground receives plenty of fresh manure trenched in previous to planting; after that nothing is done to disturb the surface, but a good dressing of manure is applied every autumn, which remains on until the fruit is gathered; then when the general clearing away of weeds and runners takes place, the strawberry refuse is raked off, and the work is done until the ground is hardened by dry weather or frost, when the new dressing is wheeled on. Apples, pears, gooseberries, currents and raspberries are treated in a similar manner, and we have no reason to complain of our crops either in regard to quantity, quality or keeping propensities. What good can result from a system of digging and cutting among surface roots annually? The destruction of the surface roots must tend to render trees fruitless, as those roots must be the principal agency in producing fruitful wood."

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* is credited with an original joke. Let us pause and inquire, where will this thing end? Presently we shall expect a funny column in the *Undertakers' Review.*

People cry peace, peace; and yet there is the Brooklyn Presbytery.

Final Answer of the Court.

Unanimous Decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, to questions submitted by the Fusion Legislature.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 27, 1880.

In response to the foregoing communication we, the undersigned, Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, have the honor to say that, while we cannot admit, even by implication, that the statement and questions now before us are presented by any legally organized legislative body, so as to require any opinion from us under the constitutional provision (Art. 6, Sec. 3), we feel that we should be omitting an important service, which the people of this beloved State and the gentlemen who have presented these questions, presumedly from an honest desire to know their duty as citizens in the premises, might fairly expect of us, if we fail to give some of the reasons which compel us to decline to entertain and respond to the aforesaid statement and questions based thereupon. The solemn occasion is indeed here in the unparalleled and ominous events in our public history which have occurred within the last few months; but we are bound to declare that these questions are not presented by a legally constituted legislative body, for the following reasons, briefly stated:

When different bodies of men, each claiming to be and to exercise the functions of the Legislative Department of the State, appear, and each asserting their title to be regarded as the law-givers for the people, it is the obvious duty of the Judicial Department, which must inevitably, at no distant day, be called to pass upon the validity of the laws that may be enacted by the respective claimants to legislative authority, to inquire and ascertain for themselves, with or without the questions presented by the claimants, which of those bodies lawfully represent the people from whom they derive their power. There can be but one lawful Legislature; the Court must know for itself whose enactments it will recognize as laws of binding force, whose levies of taxes it will enforce when brought judicially before it, whose choice of a prosecuting officer before the Court it will respect. In a thousand ways it becomes essential that the Court should forthwith ascertain and take judicial cognizance of the question, which is the Legislature? The existence of certain facts, raising questions as to the powers and duties of the Governor and Council in canvassing the votes for members of the Senate and House of Representatives, was necessarily implied in the questions propounded by Governor Garcelon, and the answer of this Court under date of January 3. To put such questions in the absence of the facts requiring their solution would be an abuse of the power of the Executive to call for an opinion of the Court upon questions of law on solemn occasions. These questions were fully answered, and by the answers it appeared that the acts and doings of the Governor and Council in issuing certificates of election to certain men as Senators and members of the House of Representatives who did not appear to be elected, and declining to issue certificates and summonses to certain men who appear to be elected, were in violation of their legal and constitutional obligations and duties.

We are bound to take judicial notice of the doings of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, and, when called upon by the proper authority, to pass upon their validity. We are bound to take judicial notice of historical facts, matters of public notoriety and interest. We cannot accept a statement which asserts as facts matter that are in conflict with the record, and historical facts that we are not at liberty to disregard. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Governor and Council then in office disregarded the opinion of this Court, given in answer to the Governor's questions; that they omitted to revoke the summonses illegally issued to men who did not appear to be elected, or to issue summonses to men who did appear to be elected.

NOT A LEGALLY ORGANIZED BODY.

We know that the officers who presided in the conventions of the members-elect of the Senate and House on the first Wednesday of January recognized as members of both those bodies men who were unlawfully introduced into them by the unconstitutional and illegal method pursued by the Governor and Council, and refused to recognize men who appeared to be legally elected, and refused to permit any appeal from their illegal decisions to the bodies over which they were temporarily presiding. The report of the Committee of the Council, and the action of the Governor and Council thereon, of which we must take judicial notice, shows that men when thus admitted and excluded upon grounds which this court declared, in their answer to Governor Garcelon's question, to be untenable and illogical. It cannot be successfully claimed that there was a quorum in the House of Representatives which undertook to organize on the first Wednesday of January without counting men who could only appear to be elected because the late Governor and Council pursued modes which this Court declared, in their answer to his questions, to be unconstitutional, illegal and void. These men were not in fact elected. They did not appear to be elected by the returns canvassed in the manner in which the Constitution and laws, rightly interpreted, required the Governor and Council to canvass them. We cannot recognize a House of Representatives to make a quorum in which the presence of these men was necessary as a lawfully constituted body, or capable of performing any of the functions of a House of Representatives, when due protest was made in behalf of those who were in fact elected by the people. In like manner the presence in the Senate of those whom a canvass, legally conducted, would show to be elected, and being recognized as members of the convention by the temporary presiding officer, who, though the protest against his illegal action was made on the spot, refused to permit an appeal from his decision to the convention of Senators-elect, vitiated the organization of that body. We have only to reaffirm the principles we asserted in our answer of January 16, 1880, upon these subjects in coming to the result that that the bodies propounding to us the foregoing questions are not a legally organized House of Representatives and Senate under the Constitution of the State.

It remains to be considered whether there is a legally organized Legislature in existence, entitled to enact laws that must be binding upon the people and Courts of the State. The action of those controlling the proceedings on the first Wednesday of January (the 8th) has not been acquiesced in by a quorum of those appearing to have been elected to either House. It is a matter of history that after an unsuccessful resistance to the illegal action of the officers attempting to create the Legislative organization on that day, a majority of persons, who appeared to be elected to the two Houses, formed an organization of themselves; and they refrained from forming an independent organization until the 12th of January, hoping until then to obtain their rights in some way. They were forced into such a position by the illegal action of the minority of the members, whose action they were not obliged to submit to, and which they could in no other reasonable manner resist. The organizations made on January 12 were made by a majority of members appearing to be elected, and having prima facie rights to seats. The point is raised by the statement and questions submitted that no legal organization could be formed on January 12, because no notice of the intended action was given to the minority or non-attending members, so as to enable them to participate therein. The minority were not excluded. The organization was made in a public manner. The minority were at the time claiming to be and are still claiming to be the lawful Legislature. It is not presumed that they would have abandoned that organization at that time had notice been given.

NO ESSENTIAL DEFECTS IN THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

We do not think that want of notice invalidates the organization of January 12. There may be irregularities in the manners which such organizations were formed, but the voice of the people is not on that account to be stifled, nor the true Government to fail to be maintained. No essential defects anywhere exist, but only such departures from ordinary forms as circumstances compelled. History can never fail to disclose the vital fact that the organizations of January 12 were formed by full quorums of persons appearingly by the records and returns as the only elected members of either House. It cannot be that such a construction must be given to the Constitution of the State as will subvert the plain and obvious intention of its framers or place it in the power of a few men to perpetuate their hold upon offices in the gift of the people in defiance of the will of voters constitutionally expressed and ascertained because their own neglect of duty has made some departure from direct provisions and ordinary forms inevitable.

A legally organized Legislature being now in existence and exercising its constitutional functions, it follows that no convention of members-elect of either House can exist which can be treated as a nucleus for another organization. Two governments are claiming to be in existence as valid and entitled to the obedience of the people. Both cannot rightfully exist at the same time; but one government can be recognized and obeyed. The responsibility and solemn duty are imposed upon us to determine which is entitled to judicial recognition. We, therefore, after due deliberation and consideration of all the matters involved, affirm and declare our judgment to be that the Senate, whose presiding officer is the Hon. Joseph A. Locke, and the House of Representatives, whose presiding officer is the Hon. George E. Weeks, constitute the legal Constitutional Legislature of the State.

JOHN APPLETON,
CHARLES W. WALTON,
WILLIAM G. BARROWS,
CHARLES DANFORTH,
JOHN A. PETERS,
ARTEMAS LIBBEY,
JOSEPH W. SYMONDS.

To ALBERT G. ANDREWS, and H. H. CHEEVER, Esqs., Augusta, Me.

The plow manufacturers of the North-West closed a meeting on Saturday, at which a uniform scale of prices was agreed on. A general advance in the prices, owing to the increased cost in materials, was deemed necessary and just. It was decided to advance the price of single shin-plows fifty cents for plows of ten inches and upward. It was also voted that the same proportionate advance on medium landside double shin-plows be made, and a uniform discount be given to the dealer on all goods not sold at net prices. An advance of $2.50 on cultivators above last year's prices, and on sulky plows about $4 for fourteen inch, and $5 for sixteen inch plows was voted.

Sheep Husbandry.

We have before us a statement from the statistical department of the Government, showing that the imports of foreign wool into the United States for 1879 were 64,903,000 pounds, against 17,464,728 in 1878. The invoice value of the imports of 1879 was $3,284,708. To this must be added nearly or quite 100 per cent in order to cover freight, ocean insurance and other items of imports, making a total of $16,569,416 paid in a single year by American manufacturers for foreign wools. This sum should have gone into the pockets of American farmers, and it is their own fault that it does not do so. It is absurd to suppose that a country like ours, possessing every variety of climate and soil, is unable to produce every grade of wool required by our manufacturers. As a sample of what might be done in the way of wool growing, we will cite the progress made in California. In 1854 the total product of that State was only 175,000 pounds, and in 1879 there was marketed 46,903,660 pounds. This enormous increase is due to the fact that the farmers of that State have had the good sense to diversify their industries—grain, wool, honey and fruit, each receiving their due proportion of attention; whereas, the farmers of the Atlantic slope confine their attention to a few staples, and think all others beneath their attention. In this connection it may be proper to state that over 66 per cent. of the wool imported last year came from England, a country whose farmers stand a poor show as competing with those of the United States.—*Review.*

Literary Items.

Readers of standard books will be pleased to notice the great progress of "The Literary Revolution" which is being pushed by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, New York. Among their books just issued, or nearly ready, are a very neat edition of the Mohammed, complete, 35 cents; Macaulay's England in three volumes, $1.50; Milton's Poetical Works, complete, 50 cents; in the *Acme Library of Biography*, 12 volumes formerly published at $1.25 each now brought into one volume for 50 cents; in *Modern Classics*, Vicar of Wakefield, Rasselas, Picciola, Paul and Virginia, and Undine, all in one volume, 50 cents; nicely illustrated green and ebony bound volumes of Arabian Nights, Robinson Crusoe, Pilgrim's Progress, Baron Munchausea and Gulliver's Travels, each 50 cents, and a book of humor and wisdom by the Author of Sparrow-grass papers; all in good and some in large type, and well and handsomely bound in cloth. Descriptive catalogues will be sent free on request.

The Philadelphia *News*, as solemn as it is truthful, expresses the fear that old Winter will be sunstruck if it isn't careful.

NOTICE TO

IRON MEN!!

—:o:—

VALUABLE

Iron Ore Mines for Sale.

—:o:—

These Mines are in Marion township, about four miles

EAST OF BELLEFONTE,

on Jacksonville road, and about three miles from the Railroad at

CURTIN STATION.

The Ore is of the

VERY BEST QUALITY

of Pipe Ore, and mines are easy of access, and easily worked. There is a good location at the mines for the

Erection & Machinery

and plenty of

WATER TO WASH THE ORE.

There is also on the land about

FIFTY ACRES OF WOOD.

The land is valuable for

FARMING PURPOSES.

Inquire of ELIAS ZIMMERMAN,
12-4 3t. Milesburg, Centre county, Pa.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Mr. E. R. Chambers has been unanimously elected an active member of the Cresson Literary Society of the Pennsylvania State College.

L. L. SPAFFORD, President,
12-4 3t. H. L. CALDER, Cor. Sec.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between John D. Lieb and E. M. Sturdevant, and since the decease of John D. Lieb by his administrator David M. Lieb, under the firm name of John D. Lieb & Co., was on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1880, dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said E. M. Sturdevant, and all demands on the same to be presented to him for payment.

E. M. STURDEVANT,
D. M. LIEB, Adm'r.

N. B.—The business will be continued at the same place under the name of Phœnix Planing Mill Company. 12-4 3t. E. M. STURDEVANT.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Theo. S. Christ and John I. Thompson, Jr., under the firm name of Christ & Thompson, was on the first day of January, A. D. 1880, dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will be left in the hands of John I. Thompson, Jr., who will collect the accounts, and all demands against the firm should be presented to him for payment.

THEO. S. CHRIST,
Lemont, Pa. JOHN I. THOMPSON, JR.

The business will be continued at same place, Lemont, Centre Co., Pa., by the undersigned.

12-4 3t. JOHN I. THOMPSON, JR.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Estate of ISABELLA PETTIT, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

1 6t MARY L. MACBRIDE,
Executrix.

Tinware.

What's in a Name?

E. A. SMITH, TINSMITH.

-ALL MY TINWARE WARRANTED.-

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE

SMITH TINWARE.

ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

MADE A SPECIALTY BY ME.

My Work Is All Warranted!

LIGHTNING RODS

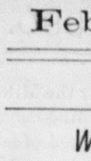
Erected and Repaired.

Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Also set, clean and repair stoves, &c.

COME AND SEE.

Under Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s Hardware Depot, First National Bank Block. 13-13-1y

Hardware, &c.



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JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS SCYTHES CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of **HARDWARE**, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength nd security, at standard rates.

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(Furst's Building.) High-street, Bellefonte.

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest companies. Horses insured against Theft, death, or accident.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n14

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The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?

Use **KIDNEY WORT** *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* **One package will make six qts of Medicine.**

Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

2

Lumber.

P.B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

LUMBER

AND ALL KINDS OF

Building Material.

MILLS AT SNOW SHOE. YARD AT BELLEFONTE

10-16 1y

Planing Mill.

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(Successor to McClallan & Speer)

PROPRIETOR OF

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PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash
Doors,
Sidings.
Floorings,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs
Building Material,
Cottage Bedsteads,

Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

HENRY W. FOUTZ,
10 23 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

Drugs and Medicines.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN, DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family ceipes. 6 1 1y

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper, has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news circulated in the DAILY HERALD, and is arranged in handy departments. The

FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all parts of the globe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS,

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour. The

FARM DEPARTMENT

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest, as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the Farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor-saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, crops, merchandise, &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

Sporting news at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent, postage paid, for one dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

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WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and Incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including **Diseases peculiar to Women**, their cause and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.

"The Private Medical Adviser" on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Anæmia to Insanity, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.

"Medical Advice," a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it, can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced physician of many years' practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" Diseases. Sent in single volume, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address, **Dr. Butts' Dispensary,** 12 North 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Established, 1847.)

For Sale by Newsdealers. AGENTS Wanted.

(DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage —It is Not a Truss.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

—THE—

"SEMINAL PASTILLE."

SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE.

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only True Way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate vivifying and restorative effect upon the sexual and nerve organs, those wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc. etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and raising perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered, of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail, sealed, for $3.—Two boxes (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases), $5—Three boxes lasting three full months, (will stop emissions and restore vigor, in the worst cases,) $7—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet, giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, Market and 8th St. **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

OPIUM

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

--Valentine day falls on Sunday this year.

—Harry Green's cigars still keep the lead. Everybody wants them.

—A cow came very near being run over below the round house Monday night.

—Snow squall Saturday night followed by a boisterous, disagreeable Sunday.

—Step right into Sechler's for your groceries and provisions. First-class goods, low prices.

—A party of Bellefonte young people attended a "parlor hop" in Centre Hall one night last week.

—It seems to be a pretty well settled fact that Harry Green sells the "boss" cigars in this section.

—Girls, select your valentines. The windows of our book and candy stores will soon be in full blossom.

—The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad is now known as the Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad.

—The race was frozen over at the depot on Monday morning, something that has not occurred before this winter.

—We will deem it a great favor if our farmer friends will send us farm items or other country news for publication.

—G. H. Maxwell, and John P. Montgomery, of the Vigilant Fire Co., Altoona, registered at the Bush House, Saturday.

—Tyrone's new depot is to be built of brick, and will cost about $15,000. That's about the kind of a station Bellefonte needs.

—The pavement on the north side of Allegheny street, between Howard and Lamb, needs repairing badly in a number of places.

—The atmosphere was decidedly fresh on Monday morning, and made those who were walking out for their health step right along.

—Altoona has begun to talk about her coming 4th of July celebration already. Better wait and see if the ice crop is not a failure, anyway.

—The largest shipment of coal ever made over the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, according to the Osceola *Reveille*, was made week before last, and amounted to 46,800 tons.

—Our thanks are due P. Gray Meek, publisher, for copy of *Watchman* Almanac for 1880. It is gotten up in an attractive style and contains much interesting and useful matter.

—It is not known yet whether the mysterious individual who was spooking about the Bush House corridors on Friday evening was a thief or not. So far nothing has been missed.

—That lamp-post has not yet been put up at the corner of Linn and Ridge streets, and on dark nights pedestrians continue to walk into the gutter and collide with tree boxes.

—We are going to send our next chromo to the editor of the Hanover *Spectator*, as being the boss newspaper pirate of this region. Six items stolen from one issue of the REPUBLICAN isn't so bad.

—We acknowledge the receipt of the Philadelphia *Times* Almanac. As usual, it contains a large amount of useful political information, and is the neatest publication of the kind that has yet reached our desk.

—An exchange says Commissioner Browning, of Bradford county, fell dead on Wednesday, Jan. 21, having ruptured a blood vessel near the heart while endeavoring to separate a party of quarreling men.

—The doctors of Philadelphia are putting a nose onto a man in that city by grafting one of his thumbs on the place where the nose ought to grow This is thumb-thing marvelous. Wonder if he will be able to button-hole a fellow with it.

—An exchange says, to ascertain the length of a day and night multiply the hour at which the sun rises by two; the result will be the length of the night. Multiply the hour at which the sun sets by two, and the result will be the length of the day. Simple enough.

—A vicious blast of wind lifted a colored man's hat off on Sunday, near the depot, and propelled it down the railroad track at a lively rate. A race immediately ensued, in which the wild-eyed pursuer exhibited some remarkable feats in balancing and turning back somersaults. The runaway tile was captured somewhere near the mill, but we rather think the owner was late to church.

The Ward-Farnsworth Affair.

On last Sunday morning, a dispatch come to Bellefonte to the effect that J. Monte Ward, of this place, the base ballist, had shot a man in Lock Haven, by the name of Duke Farnsworth, on Saturday night, while engaged in a quarrel. Several sensational reports were spread about town during the day, as coming from Lock Haven. First it was reported that the man was fatally wounded, and afterwards that it was merely a flesh wound, and on Monday the story was that he had not been shot at all. Nobody seems to know much about the affair, one way nor the other, but the following are pretty generally believed to be the facts in the case: On Saturday evening Ward went to Lock Haven, from this place, to see a young lady acquaintance, whom he met at the depot. While walking about in the vicinity of the depot, the couple were confronted by Farnsworth, who, it is said, had been keeping company with the lady in question. He became greatly angered at what he doubtless took to be an invasion of his rights, and applied some insulting epithets to the young lady, which was resented by Ward. A quarrel then ensued, and in the *melee* Farnsworth received a gash on the forehead, supposed to have been inflicted by a heavy seal ring worn by Ward. A number of Farnsworth's friends who were standing by then pitched in, whereupon Ward drew a revolver and discharged one shot in the air, probably with the intention of frightening them away. The report of the revolver brought Policeman Waits to the scene, and from a conversation he overheard between Ward and a companion, came to the conclusion that the former had done the shooting, and started to arrest him. But Ward immediately made himself scarce, and soon afterwards boarded a freight train bound for Sunbury, since which time he has not been heard from, and the affair is now quieting down.

—The Centre County Agricultural Society met in the Court House on Monday evening, Jan. 26th, to elect new officers and transact other business. After reading the report of the secretary and treasurer for the past year, which showed that the receipts of the last fair paid all expenses and about $300 of old bills, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Dr. E. W. Hale, Bellefonte.

Vice Presidents.—John Rishel, of Benner; George M. Boal, of Potter; John A. Daily, of Curtin; William Fry, of Ferguson.

Executive Committee.—Clement Dale, chairman, Bellefonte; Austin Curtin, of Boggs; Wm. Thompson, Jr., of College; A. V. Miller, of Spring; Dorsey Green, of Patton; Isaac Frain, of Marion.

Secretary and Treasurer.—W. F. Reeder, Bellefonte.

Librarian.—Hon. J. T. Weaver, of Milesburg.

—The lecture delivered in the Court House by Bishop Wayman, of Baltimore, of the African M. E. Conference, on Tuesday evening of last week, in answer to Ingersoll's attack on the Bible, was poorly attended. The colored people turned out strong, but very few whites were among the audience. The Bishop is a well-read, pleasant looking gentleman, and his style of delivery is at once free and easy. He is an earnest talker, and presents his side of the question in an able manner, propounding several questions that would give brilliant "Bob" considerable trouble to satisfactorily answer. There were one or two other entertainments in town on the night of the lecture, which no doubt accounted, in a measure, for the slim attendance.

—The old friends and patrons of Dr. H. H. Rothrock, dentist, will be glad to learn of his return to Bellefonte, where he proposes to locate in the future. The Doctor is a skillful dentist, a pleasant gentleman, and always gives satisfaction. He can be found at his office (up stairs) in Bush's Arcade, No. 4.

—The ground hog saw his shadow on Monday, that is if he happened to be out, and according to the old saying, immediately went back into his hole for a six week's sleep, during which time we shall experience freezing cold weather. The ice men look better natured.

—We see it stated by an exchange that Prof. Phillippi, formerly a resident of this place, now of Reading, has constructed a mammoth balloon, capable of accommodating four persons, with which he proposes to make an ascension from that place at an early day.

—Bellefonters intending to go away for a few days should lay in a supply of Harry Green's cigars, as they will not find such a good article away from home.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Committee, in pursuance of a call issued by the Chairman, assembled at the office of D. F. Fortney, Esq., on Saturday, the 24th ult. The following named gentlemen, members of the body, were present: Bellefonte borough, North Ward, Wm. Galbraith; South Ward, W. C. Heinle; Milesburg borough, Frank O. Bible; Unionville, P. W. McDonald; Boggs township, James A. McClain; Benner, Uriah Stover; College, Hon. Samuel Gilliland; Fergurson, New Precinct, O. M. Sheets; Harris, Samuel Ishler; Howard, David Tanyner; Liberty, W. H. Gardner; Marion, John Hoy, Jr.; Patton, G. W. Rumbarger; Potter, New Precinct, D. F. Luse; Old Precinct, G.W. Spangler; Rush, E. C. Wood; Walker, Samuel Decker. The question of substitutions was considered by the committee, and according to precedent, heretofore established, the following gentlemen were allowed to act as proxies: J. N. Cassanova, for C. G. Herlinger, of Philipsburg; Mr. Jamison for L. M. Rishel, of Gregg; A. T. Leathers, for J. S. Fredricks, of Union; J. H. Griffin, for John Ward, of Half Moon, James A. McClain, of Boggs, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Committee be authorized in the event of the ordering of a new election for Congressman in the Twentieth District to call together the County Convention of September, 1879, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress and of choosing Congressional conferees to meet similar conferees from the other counties composing the said district.

The opinion was expressed by the committee that the president of the last convention only, had the power of reconvening that body, but in order to make all things harmonize, the committee authorized Chairman Spangler to unite with the president of the September convention, in the call. J. N. Cassanova, of Philipsburg, made a speech to the boys, which was about the only show of enthusiasm manifested.

In the event of a vacancy being declared in the Twentieth District, the committee will hold another convention, as per above resolution.

—Jurors and others who are attending Court should bear in mind that the Garman House, the old stand-by, offers first-class accommodations. The table fare at this house is not surpassed by any hotel in the county, and the proprietor will make your stay pleasant and agreeable. The register at this house shows 140 arrivals for one day of last week.

—Peter Riter, of Howard, informs us that he has travelled over land and sea for many years, and in all his wanderings he has never stopped at a hotel where he was better treated or accommodated at more reasonable rates than at the Bush House, this place. And that is what all travelers say.

—Altoona *Tribune*: William Green, an employe in the lathe shop, yesterday was undressed in about one second. His shirt sleeve canght on a rapidly revolving drill and was taken entirely off of him except the neck band. His right arm was sprained, but this was about the only injury.

—Should any of our readers have occasion to remain over night at Howard we advise them to stop with Mr. Shaeffer, proprietor of he Howard House. He is a whole-souled, genial man, sets a good table, and will make you feel comfortable and at home.

—The Clinton *Republican* offers a scholarship, good for one year, in the Central State Normal school, to the valedictorian of the graduating class of 1880, of the Lock Haven High School—an offer which ought to be appreciated.

—The clerks of the famous grocery establishment of Sechler & Co. are kept constantly on the jump to fill orders. This store numbers among its customers people from all parts of the county, and some from out of the county.

—E. B. Haines, of the Altoona *Tribune*, has begun the publication of a weekly edition of that paper. It is an eight-column, four-page sheet, and presents a good appearance. Success to the new journal.

—We hear that tramps are annoying the farmers in some parts of the county. Farmers should read them the tramp act, and if they don't then vamoose, capture them and bring them to town.

—E. Graham & Son have rented a part of the store room occupied by the Singer sewing machine agency, on Allegheny street, and will open a boot and shoe store.

—The most effective, harmless and honest remedy we know of, is Davis Kidney Pad.

—A debating society has been organized by the young men of Pleasant Gap.

—Thieves are about in the county Let loose your watch dog.

Sowing Rye in January.

We have heard, during the past three or four weeks, all manner of statements in regard to the extraordinary mild weather for this season of the year, and of the advantage taken of it by farmers in various parts of the State. Some sections have been visited by heavy thunder-storms and the hills and meadows were clothed in bright green. Wheat-fields were reported in a flourishing condition in some parts of the county, and in Lancaster and Chester counties farmers were engaged in plowing and getting out manure several weeks ago. In other localities ditches have been dug, stone walls and fences repaired, brush heaps burned, etc., work that is generally performed in April and May. We had not heard, however, until last week of any planting having been done, or sowing of grain, but now Mr. Z. S. Welch, of Marsh Creek, comes to the front and informs us that on the 12th of January he laid down a piece of rye, planted onions on the 20th and potatoes on the 26th. Perhaps some of our old settlers can remember of similar occurrences in the past, but it is nevertheless something unusual for this season of the year in this locality. Who will furnish the next startler?

—A musical concert, under the direction of Miss Onmacht, a lady of unquestioned musical ability, is announced for February 26th, at the Opera House. The principal feature of the concert will be the rendition of selections from Hayden's 'Creation,' a vocal and instrumental production, embracing solos, duetts, trios and choruses, in which twenty voices will take part, accompanied by the celebrated Bellefonte Orchestra. Although a difficult piece to master, requiring weeks of hard practice, the public may be assured that it is in able hands, and will be presented in an attractive and forcible manner. The music-loving people of this section may expect a rare treat.

—We went through the planing mill at the mill dam, on Saturday, and judging by the buzz of saws, the hum and rattle of other machinery, and the loading and unloading of lumber in the yards, business must be brisk at that establishment. The firm now has a large standing order for the manufacture of elbows for telegraph poles, and Mr. Speer, general superintendent, informed us that they have enough orders ahead to keep their full force at work for some time to come. Mr. Henry Foutz, the proprietor, although young in years, has shown himself to be a good business manager, and is bound to keep his machinery moving.

—The turkey dinner and oyster supper given by the Lutheran church on Tuesday of last week, for the benefit of the Lutheran Sunday-school, were both generously patronized by our citizens, particularly the evening repast. The eatables, of which there were a good variety, were of an excellent and palatable nature, and the girls who waited upon the table were—well, they were very palatable, too, although not exactly in the same sense, and allowed no one to go away hungry for want of attention. We did not learn the amount realized.

—The old-established and well-known firm of S. & A. Loeb are looking forward to a tremendous rush of trade in the spring, and to better facilitate matters, have commenced the erection of a 40-foot addition to their store, which, when completed, will make one of the largest and most spacious store rooms in the county. When merchants are obliged to enlarge their places of business, it is indeed a sign of prosperity and good times.

—If you haven't been feeling well for some time go and purchase a stock of Sechler's groceries, which are known to be pure and healthy. Good, nourishing food has a great deal to do with good health.

—Huntingdon has a ghost that has a fancy for chasing old women after dark. The *Journal* thinks a little cold lead will bring the monster to time.

—Isaac Haupt is manufacturing a first-class five cent cigar from old Connecticut leaf. We have tried them, and can recommend them.

—Our exchanges have at last dropped the Bedford Springs controversy. According to last accounts, that property will not change hands.

—A street lamp has been erected near the entrance to the car shop yards, and one at the east end of Thomas street.

—Francis Murphy, the temperance agitator, is holding forth at Johnstown.

—The railroad track was repaired near the depot on Saturday.

A Comparison.

Two of the officials who look after the wants of the poor that come under their charge in Blair county called on us a few days ago, from whom we learned that the entire expenses of maintaining the poor of that county during last year was less than eleven thousand dollars, or one dollar and sixty cents per week for each person They now have an insane department to their almshouse which enables them to take care of their insane, the cost of whom is counted in the general average. It used to cost them four dollars and forty cents per week to maintain them at Harrisburg. When we come to compare the entire expenses of Blair county, we find that the poor expenses of Bellefonte borough, Spring and Benner townships make quite as much, and the expenses in Centre county are about thirty thousand dollars per annum. So much for traveling in the old ruts.

—The masquerade ball given in Bush's Hall on Friday evening of last week, under the management of John D. Sourbeck, was a decided success, and proved a very enjoyable occasion to the large number who were present. Over fifty couple participated in the "fantastic exercises," as many as the floor would comfortably accommodate, and about all the available space in the hall was occupied by interested lookers-on. Some of the costumes, especially those worn by the ladies, were tastefully gotten up, and were mostly new, both in design and material. The dancing was kept up till about three o'clock, and the best of order was preserved.

—The celebrated Engle Clock, the "Eighth Wonder of the World," will be on exhibition in the store room under Opera House, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 12th, 13th and 14th, both day and evening. This clock is pronounced, by eminent men and scientists who have examined it, one of the most wonderful pieces of mechanism of the age, and descriptive accounts, of a highly complimentary nature, have appeared in the scientific journals of America and Europe. It is indeed a marvelous invention, outrivaling by far the great clock on the Strasburg Cathedral, of which so much has been written, and our citizens should not fail to see it, and take their children with them, as another opportunity may not be offered.

—There doesn't seem to be anything new to chronicle in regard to the glass-works. The public meetings held last week to discuss the matter were well attended and a great deal of interest manifested The amount required to purchase the land whereon to erect the additions to the works has all been subscribed, and there is now a fair prospect that the project will be carried forward.

—The Pennsylvania State College offers *free tuition* to all who enter its classes. Being liberally endowed by the State, it is able not only to make this proposition, but it also provides kitchens and furnishes the fuel for them free of charge to those students who wish to lessen their expenses by boarding themselves. For full information, address the President, State College, Centre county, Pa.

—A young Benner township farmer says he has just been dying for this year to come around. He has been wanting to get married for several years back, but says his back bone went back on him every time. He will be open for bids after the 10th.

—The Patrons of Husbandry will hold a public meeting in the Presbyterian church at Zion to-morrow, Feb. 5th. Able speakers will be present, and the Zion Glee Club will furnish music for the occasion. Everybody is invited to attend.

—Street lamps have been erected on that part of Water street leading out towards the water works, for which improvement the residents of that neighborhood will ever hold the Town Council in grateful remembrance.

—Mr. Cyrus Stackhouse, senior member of the Salem Coal Company, of Shickshinny, was in town last week looking after the business of the company.

—A ticket to Pittsburg, good until used, may be obtained at this office at a reduction of 20 per cent. below regular rates.

—Mrs. H. K. Hicks has returned home after an absence of several weeks in Chester county.

—The rite of communion was administered in the Episcopal church last Sunday morning.

—Spring Mills has a literary society called the Star Literary Club.

—Musical conventions are announced in all parts of the county.

—The Central Hotel, near the Milesburg depot, is in a flourishing condition, and business so increased of late that the enterprising proprietor, Mr. A. Kohlbecker, recently obtained a new and handsome register from the REPUBLICAN office. There is no better or more conveniently located hotel in Milesburg, and under the present proprietor the house is receiving a large and deserved patronage. Give the Central a call.

—If you want to be healthy, enjoy life, and live long, buy your groceries of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block. This is the neatest kept store in Centre county, and the groceries are the purest that money can buy. Agreeable and acccommodating clerks always ready to wait on you and show you goods, whether you purchase or not.

—The monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday was largely attended and very interesting, although the choir of the African M. E. church, which, it was announced, would be present, failed to put in an appearance.

—Penn Bigony, of the Bush House, shouldered his little valise and tripped off to Williamsport last week to see what was wrong with the lumber boom.

—Our stock of woolens for the spring and summer season of 1880 just received. Leave your orders now. Respectfully,
MONGTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—If you have not tried Harry Green's cigars, do so. After you have once tried them, you will not need to be told where to purchase good smokers.

—Mr. Carroll L. Biddle, of the firm of Kerr & Biddle, insurance agents, Clearfield, paid us a pleasant call on Monday.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!
BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,
Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diureses, Gravel*, and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.
O. J. SHUTTS, } Trustees. 11-15-1y
S. H. SMITH, }

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)
How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells
of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

Sale Register.

Persons having their bills printed at the REPUBLICAN office will secure notice of sale free of charge in this column:

February 25.—At the residence of L. M. Cochler, in Boggs twp., on Marsh Creek, cows, young cattle, hay, and farming impliments.

March 4th.—On the premises of the late William G. Thompson, College twp., horses, cows, young cattle, farming wagons and tools, and household furniture.

February 14th.—At the residence of Adam Swartz, one mile east of Rock Forge, work horses, cows, young cattle, farm wagons and tools, and household furniture. Also wheat in ground.

March 23d.—Sale of personal property in Patton township.

PRIVATE SALES.—William D. Smith will sell at private sale a valuable farm of 80 acres in Union twp. Good buildings on premises.

Elias Zimmerman, at Curtin's station, a farm on which there is a valuable ore mine and 50 acrts of wood. P. O. address, Milesburg.

A. S. Tipton, Marsh Creek, farm on which there is 2,000,000 feet of oak and pine timber, saw-mill, etc. P O address, Howard.

For further information in regard to above see advertisements in another column.

MARRIED.

HOY—CRAMER.—January 22, 1880, at the Lutheran parsonage, Bellefonte, by Rev. S. E. Furst; Mr. Joseph H. Hoy, of Pinegrove Mills, and Miss Mary E. Cramer, of near Bellefonte.

HARPSTER—GATES.—At the home of the bride, near Rock Spring, Centre county, Jan. 29th, by Rev. J. Alfred Koser; Henry L. Harpster, of Blair county, to Mary E. Gates.

The Markets.

February 3, 1880.

At Bellefonte the wheat market has been very dull. The deliveries have been light, and prices were down to $1,25 during a day or two since our last report, but there is a better feeling now, $1.30 being offered.

At Philadelphia wheat, red, $1.43. Amber $1.44 @ 1.45. Rye, 90c. Corn 53c. Oats, mixed, 46c. @ 47c. Cloverseed 8¼c. @ 9¼c. per pound.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 30
Amber wheat	1 30
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	30@35
Cloverseed	$5 00@5 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 75@7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 75@7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$15 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	14 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	25
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	16
Potatoes per bushel	25
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	6
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	8
Small Onions per quart	